



AUGUST 1950

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR

Miami CONVENTION CITY

I.B.E.W. *Salutes the*

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS



LEO E. GEORGE

President



WILLIAM OTTE

Secretary-Treasurer



Because of the complex structure of our civil service system, government workers constantly are facing unique problems. To represent them in the endless legislative and administrative battles they must fight, a number of strong and progressive American Federation of Labor unions have been developed during the past half century.

One of the most vigorous of these unions is the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, which was organized in Chicago in 1906, with a membership of 583 and eight locals. Today the N. F. P. O. C. has a membership of 90,000 and 4,549 locals are on its roster. Three of every four postal clerks are members and the union is conducting an aggressive organizing drive aiming at 100 per cent membership.

The N. F. P. O. C., which is headed by President Leo E. George, has helped win vast benefits for postal employes. Most of its victories have been gained in the halls of Congress, where pay adjustments and general working conditions for government employes are decided.

Assisting Mr. George in administration of this busy, growing organization is Secretary-Treasurer William Otte. Eleven vice presidents in various sections of the nation and an efficient, highly-specialized headquarters staff in Washington, D. C., also help to keep the postal clerks' union functioning in an unusually efficient manner.



The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

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This Month

The use of the injunction in labor disputes is not one of the brighter sides of democracy at work in America. How the injunction has been used—and abused—is related in the following pages by International Secretary J. Scott Milne. Continuing its "Know Your AFL" series, the "Jour-

nal" brings this month the story of the Postal Clerks, those members of labor who carry on in post offices throughout the land. For the information of delegates (and their wives) to the September I.B.E.W. convention, you'll find, starting on page 27, a story on Miami.

★ AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Do You Remember?

LABOR'S LOT UNDER THE INJUNCTION



By J. Scott Milne
International Secretary

MANY OF OUR members are too young to remember the days of the injunction judges. They do not remember the times toward the end of the Nineteenth Century and the first quarter of this century when judges of our nation, expected to uphold justice and the rights of free citizens, while upholding greedy, unscrupulous employers, trampled the rights of workers in the dust. They, the workers, were prohibited from exercising their God-given, Constitutional right to freedom of speech, freedom of assemblage and freedom of the press. It would be hard for many of our Brothers who have spent most of their working lives under the protection of the Norris-La Guardia and Wagner Acts, to visualize just how far the rape of justice was carried in the era of the lawless judges.

Courts of Equity

Our old-timers will remember the injunction judges and how they operated in the courts of equity. The equity judge was not governed by Constitution or statutory law. He was allowed to act completely by guidance of his "conscience" and the orders which he issued were binding upon all coming under them. Any disobedience of an order by the equity judge was considered contempt of court, thus depriving the accused of a trial by jury. Then the judge was guided by his "conscience" and acted as legislator, prosecutor, judge and

jury. He passed on the facts and meted out the punishment.

Here is how one great legal authority, Lord Camden of England, thought on this system of justice:

"The discretion of a judge is the law of tyrants; it is always unknown; it is different in different men; it is casual and depends upon constitution, temper and passion. In the best it is oftentimes caprice; in the worst it is every vice, folly and passion to which human nature is liable."

Basis of Democracy

The very heart and substance of true justice and the very basis of a democratic country is law and that law being administered equitably to every citizen coming under it. In the days of the injunction judges, the judges were a law unto themselves, they made the law themselves, perhaps a different one for each case. Instead of government by law, there was government by men. Today, we call this dictatorship. This type of justice could only give rise to abuse and it was the labor unions which felt the full fury of it.

In the beginning, an injunction was supposed to have been a court order to an individual or an enterprise, to cease from doing certain acts believed to interfere with the rights of others. It was expected to cover extraordinary situations where there was no adequate remedy at law. It was to be exercised for the protection of property

rights only and those seeking the aid of injunctions were supposed to come with "clean hands."

Now by no stretch of the imagination could the labor of a human being be considered property since a worker cannot be *owned* by his employer. Neither is business property. However, our United States courts of equity arbitrarily ruled that the employer's business was property and issued writs of injunction against labor to protect this property against any possible damage.

The first injunction in America was in the State of Massachusetts in 1888 in the case of Sherry versus Perkins. The court, by writ of injunction, restrained the strikers from "the act of displaying banners with devices as a means of threats and intimidation to prevent persons from entering into, or continuing in the employment of the plaintiffs."

"Yellow Dog" Contracts

Once the injunction was used, the courts of our country went wild. Writs of injunction prevented unionists from carrying on organizational campaigns, from striking, from paying strike benefits, from resisting employers' efforts to destroy the union in a plant by introduction of non-union men in the plant, from fighting "yellow-dog" contracts. In the last analysis, the free use of the injunction against unionists was wiping out all that labor had done

through the years to protect the members and attempt to give them their chance for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

It is true that injunctions could be used against employers too, but finding cases in which that occurred would be like looking for the proverbial needle in the haystack. The big corporations asked for injunctions against the workers. Their lawyers would present documents all ready for the judge to sign and more often than not the judge would affix his signature without so much as changing a word.

Let's take a look at some typical cases. Our old-timers well remember some of these.

Here's an excerpt from a Federal injunction issued in 1893 in favor of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Trainmen were restrained "from combining, or conspiring with others with the design or purpose of causing a strike and from ordering, recommending or approving, or advising others to quit the service of the receivers of the Northern Pacific road on January 1, 1894 or at any other time."

In an injunction against the members of the United Shoe Workers' Union of America, members and all who might become members, were perpetually restrained "from siding with, or in any way encouraging or supporting the strike described in this bill of complaint

or any further strike called for any of the purposes alleged in the bill; and from paying strike benefits to any of the former employees of the plaintiff now on strike."

Here's another gem of an example of civil rights destroyed—in a Molders' strike in 1920, the workers were ordered by injunction to refrain "from publishing, advertising, or circulating any statement, or declaration that there is a strike on, or pending, at the plant at the plaintiff company, or that there is a trade dispute between the plaintiff company and the defendant."

Another violation of the right to free speech occurred in an injunction against the members of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Minneapolis in 1902 in their dispute with the Wonderland Theatre when the workers were restrained "from carrying, or in any manner or in any wise, exhibiting any banner, sign, reading, printing, dodger, card or notice of any character having upon the same any statement that plaintiff is unfair to said defendant." The injunction further restrained workers "from conveying, directly or indirectly by means of any act, or statement, or printing of any kind, in the *Minneapolis Labor Review* or any other publication of said defendants, any statement of the facts, or from which such fact could be reasonably inferred, that the plaintiff and his said theatre, was, or is, unfair to organized labor."

There are thousands of such

cases to be found on the law records of our nation. And how did employers fair in this government by injunction? Well, judges have frequently been accused of bias in favor of employers. Senator Morse of Oregon in a speech in the Senate June 20, 1949 had this to say: "Many of the jurists, by education, by training, by economic status, come from that side of the railroad tracks which makes it difficult for them to understand the overtones and undertones of the labor movement." That was said in our day. I wonder what he would have said 40 years ago when, under the injunction judges, employers were so flagrantly granted rights which were denied to employees.

Here's a good example reported in Mr. John P. Frey's book, "The Labor Injunction."

"Unfortunately the numerous State and Federal labor injunctions give indisputable proof, that in the opinion of many courts of equity 'employers' and 'employees' are not equal before them, and that the serious charge of creating class distinctions against these courts is well founded.

"The employer's right of association has never been denied by an injunction-granting court. But, within recent times, equity courts have held that the employee's right to organization was not inherent, but a right to be enjoyed only with the employer's consent. Courts have restrained union wage-earners



NORRIS



LA GUARDIA



WAGNER

from taking any practical steps to prevent their de-unionization.

"The Springfield Foundry, of Springfield, Mass., after having operated a union shop for years, suddenly and abruptly discharged all of its molders without notice, and within a day thereafter placed a number of strike-breakers in the shop.

"The union molders did not go on strike; they had been locked out. They endeavored to protect their union affiliation membership by the payment of benefits and although the employer was the aggressor and had struck the first blow, the equity court, regardless of the rule that the plaintiff must come into court with clean hands, issued an injunction which permanently restrained the Molders' Union 'from interfering with the business of the employer by maintaining, or carrying on a conspiracy against the plaintiff for the purpose of compelling it to conduct its business as a closed shop. By the payment of strike benefits, or of emoluments to any person for the purpose of maintaining a conspiracy against the plaintiff.'

"The firm's action in discharging its union employees and carrying out the policy of organized 'open shop' by employers was a 'lawful act'—a policy not restrained or restrainable by a court of equity. But the workman's 'union shop' was a 'conspiracy' and the payment of strike benefits to discharged union men, was prohibited by the court."

Helpless Workers

Under these injunctions the rights of man given to him by his Creator and insured to him by the Constitution and Bill of Rights of his country were simply and summarily taken away.

Injunctions would go into effect and the workers were helpless. They had the magnanimous choice of two alternatives—going back to work, crushed, defeated and submissive or of—starving. And that is not all—a stigma remained. As soon as an injunction was issued, the newspapers which were even more biased in those days than they are now, would spread the news all over their front pages and Mr.

Average Citizen, with his native respect for law and order would conclude that *those labor unionists* were in the wrong and that the law was restraining them just as it would any criminal.

Yes, Brothers, there are many bitter things to remember from those days.

John P. Frey, president emeritus of the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L. remembers. He is probably the foremost authority on the labor injunction in the United States.

"The injunctions issued in labor disputes limited—and in many cases wholly set aside—the constitutional rights of American workers as citizens of our republic. Injunctions restrained workmen from peacefully persuading or inducing others to do that which otherwise was deemed lawful to do, from peacefully assembling and from enjoying the right of association, the right to move about and freely use the streets and highways, the right to quit work and, above all else, the rights of free speech and of free press."

Meany's Comment

George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L. remembers or at least remembers hearing his father and others talk of the injunction judges and labor's lot under them. He states in a fine article written last year for *The Federationist*:

"Just think how the wage-earners of the injunction era felt. Driven by low wages, long hours and health-shattering working conditions, they would join with their fellow workers to form a union. Acting with their fellows and through their newly established organization, they would appeal to their employer for consideration of their grievances. The employer would refuse to talk to them. He wouldn't negotiate. He wouldn't do anything of a reasonable nature. Not infrequently his answer would be to fire his work force and lock them out. Sometimes he would just fire some and slash the wages of those remaining.

"The workers would meet at their union hall. They would discuss the situation. Given no alter-

native, they would vote to strike.

"But the employer, having a powerful ally in the court, would quickly confront the strikers with an injunction.

"Such an injunction was shattering to the workers and their legitimate cause. It is no wonder that sometimes, after the issuance of such an injunction, a trade union was destroyed, not to reappear at the employer's plant until decades later."

Durkin's Views

Marty Durkin, President of the Plumbers remembers. In an article in their *Journal* this month, President Durkin states:

"As a group, building trades unions have probably suffered more than any other trade unions under the injunction. Injunctions have long been the weapon of anti-union employers. . . . We know what injunctions mean in the way of ruinous fines and imprisonment when they are not satisfied to a judge's liking."

Yes, many in the labor movement remember and they remember the long, hard fight battled by labor unions through the years—through nearly fifty years—to get the use of the labor injunction outlawed. It was not until 1932 when the Norris-LaGuardia Act was passed that labor was successful.

Now Brothers, why do we bring all this up today? Why do we go back into history, open old wounds? It's pretty plain to see I'm sure. We have a Taft-Hartley law on our statute books which turned back labor progress half a century. That Taft-Hartley law has many ugly features but its revival of the injunction is the most vicious. That injunction feature has manifested itself very strongly in the years since T-H has been in effect and it is running true to form. If any one questions why labor is so bitterly opposed to the T-H law and the use of injunctions, a recent announcement handed out by an employer is enlightening:

"Injunctions against unions—27.

"Injunctions against employers—1."

Brothers, we must never forget

(Continued on page 10)

ELECTRICAL TERMS REDEFINED

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Congress Brings Them to Date

Because the definitions of electrical terms, as adopted by the United States Congress in 1894, were not quite correct, the nation's lawmakers in June took official action to redefine the watt, the coulomb, the farad, the volt, the henry, the joule and the lumen.

The text of Senate Bill No. 441, approved by the House, follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the date this Act is approved, the legal units of electrical and photometric measurement in the United States of America shall be those defined and established as provided in the following sections.

The Ohm

SEC. 2. The unit of electrical resistance shall be the ohm, which is equal to one thousand million units of resistance of the centimeter-gram-second system of electromagnetic units.

SEC. 3. The unit of electric current shall be the ampere, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the centimeter-gram-second system of electromagnetic units.

SEC. 4. The unit of electromotive force and of electric potential shall be the volt, which is the electromotive force that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere.

The Coulomb

SEC. 5. The unit of electric quantity shall be the coulomb, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.

SEC. 6. The unit of electrical capacitance shall be the farad, which is the capacitance of a capacitor that is charged to a potential of one volt by one coulomb of electricity.

SEC. 7. The unit of electrical inductance shall be the henry, which

is the inductance in a circuit such that an electromotive force of one volt is induced in the circuit by variation of an inducing current at the rate of one ampere per second.

The Watt

SEC. 8. The unit of power shall be the watt, which is equal to ten million units of power in the centimeter-gram-second system, and which is the power required to cause an unvarying current of one ampere to flow between points differing in potential by one volt.

SEC. 9. The units of energy shall be (a) the joule, which is equivalent to the energy supplied by a power of one watt operating for one second, and (b) the kilowatt-hour, which is equivalent to the energy supplied by a power of one thousand watts operating for one hour.

SEC. 10. The unit of intensity of light shall be the candle, which is one-sixtieth of the intensity of one square centimeter of a perfect radiator, known as a "black body", when operated at the temperature of freezing platinum.

Lumen Defined

SEC. 11. The unit of flux of light shall be the lumen, which is the flux in a unit of solid angle from a source of which the intensity is one candle.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Commerce to establish the values of the primary electric and photometric units in absolute measure, and the legal values for these units shall be those represented by, or derived from, national reference standards maintained by the Department of Commerce.

SEC. 13. The Act of July 12, 1894 (Public Law Numbered 105, Fifty-third Congress), entitled "An Act to define and establish the units of electrical measure," is hereby repealed.

NLRB Results

A union shop consent election, held at the Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation, Mobile, Alabama, resulted in 15 votes for Local Union 505 and none against.

Certifications

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Eddystone, Pa. Certified (production, maintenance, and construction electricians and apprentices): I.B.E.W., which received 75 votes; 67 votes were cast for USA-CIO; one for neither.

General Electric Supply Corp., Detroit, Michigan. Certified (all employees with certain exclusions): Local Union 58, I.B.E.W., which received 15 votes; 11 votes were cast for IUE-CIO.

West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., Covington, Va. Certified (electricians, their apprentices and helpers): I.B.E.W., which received 59 votes; 45 votes were cast for United Paper Workers, CIO.

Odor-Removing Lamp



Having conquered the darkness with the help of electricity ingenious man has turned to dispelling objectionable odors. Polly Slagle, of Cleveland, holds a bulb which produces ozone, the form of oxygen which nature creates during an electrical storm, to cause that fresh, clean smell. The ozone-producing lamp is seen as having many applications in residential, commercial and industrial areas.



IBEW MEN WIRE NEW Brooklyn Battery Tunnel

THE \$80,000,000 Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel, expected to speed some 16,000,000 vehicles a year between Manhattan and Brooklyn, was opened to traffic May 25. Construction, which started in 1940, was halted for three years during the war. The new facility, which has two tubes, each with two lanes, is 9,117 feet long, second longest in the world. Only the Mersey River Tunnel in Liverpool, England, whose length is 11,254 feet, is longer than the New York tunnel.

Local 3 Men Employed

Approximately 400 members of Local Union 3, New York City, were employed on all electrical work connected with the tunnel, including power, telephones, fire alarm system, ventilating, lighting fixtures. The contractors were Fischbach and Moore, L. I. Waldman, Goodrich Electrical Installation Company, Theodore Hellman Co., Inc., and Jandous Electrical Construction Company.

Four ribbons of fluorescent lighting, one for each lane, make the lighting installation the longest in the world.

The control center for the tunnel is located at the Brooklyn entrance. There a single dial board keeps a check on practically everything going on in the underground-under-

water highway. If a car should break down, lights flash on the board and an emergency truck is rushed to the trouble spot. Giant fans suck in 4,150,000 cubic feet of fresh air a minute.

During 1939, when a new crossing was still in the discussion stage, there were many supporters for a bridge. In a brochure issued by the New York Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, describing the new tunnel's features, the idea of a bridge is still regarded as sound.

"The Bridge," it says, "would have cost one-half as much to build, one-third as much to operate, would have accommodated about twice the traffic, and could have been finished and operating before we entered the war."

Six Switchboards

A ruling in 1939 by the Secretary of War that a bridge could not be built "seaward of the Brooklyn Navy Yard" was the reason a bridge wasn't built. However, the War Department since that time has reversed its position and on two occasions has issued permits for bridges seaward of navy yards.

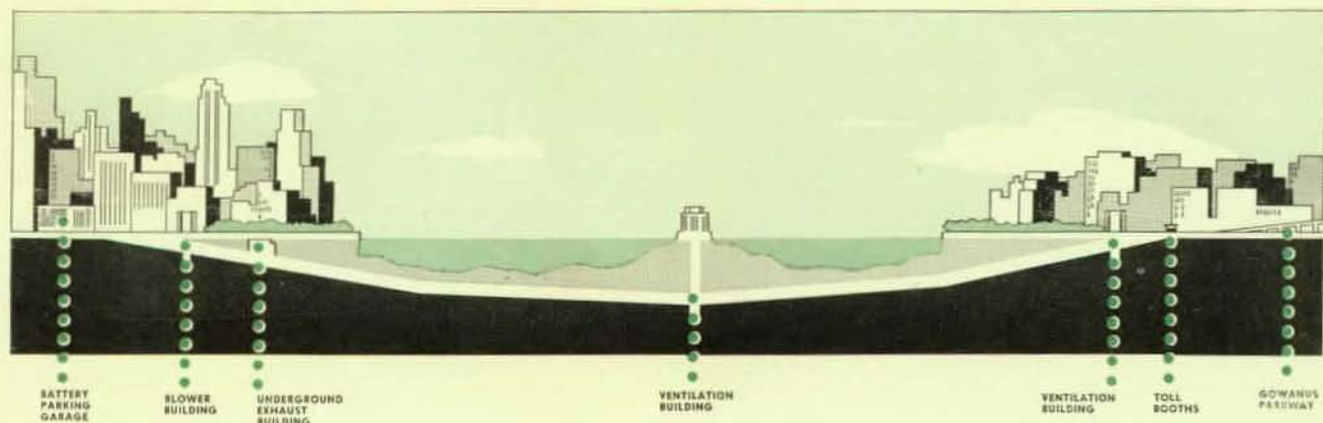
The tunnel's electrical installation includes eight 1000-kva transformers and six distribution switchboards, located at buildings in

Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Governors Island. The switchboards control 53 ventilating fan drives, 36 feeder and bus tie breakers, tunnel and plaza lighting circuits, service feeders, and pumping and auxiliary circuits.

By far the outstanding feature of the electrical "nerve system" of the \$80,000,000 tunnel, the lighting installation includes a total of 5,776 individual lamps housed in clear Pyrex "pipes" near the top of the side walls of the twin tubes. Sixteen control cubicles and saturable reactors regulate the intensity of the lights, and astronomical clocks turn on a higher intensity in the portal sections of the tunnel during daylight hours. Thus, driving at normal traffic speed (40 mph in the tunnel), drivers can make a gradual visual adjustment between daylight and tunnel light.

24 Circuits Used

Twenty-four lighting circuits, three running in each direction on both sides of both tubes of the tunnel, supply electricity to the lamps. The system is laid out so that loss of any part of the power supply—including complete loss at one end of the tunnel—will not leave any section of the underwater passage in darkness. There are almost 3,-



000 fluorescent lighting ballasts in the series circuit, and light meters along the catwalks continuously register the light intensity in the tunnel.

All power for the tunnel, its approaches, and associated services is supplied through six switchgear units, two each in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Governors Island Ventilating Building. Besides the necessary ventilating and lighting power, electricity is furnished for traffic signals, alarms, pumps, and building facilities such as elevators, lights, vacuum cleaners, machine shop, etc.

Use of Pumps

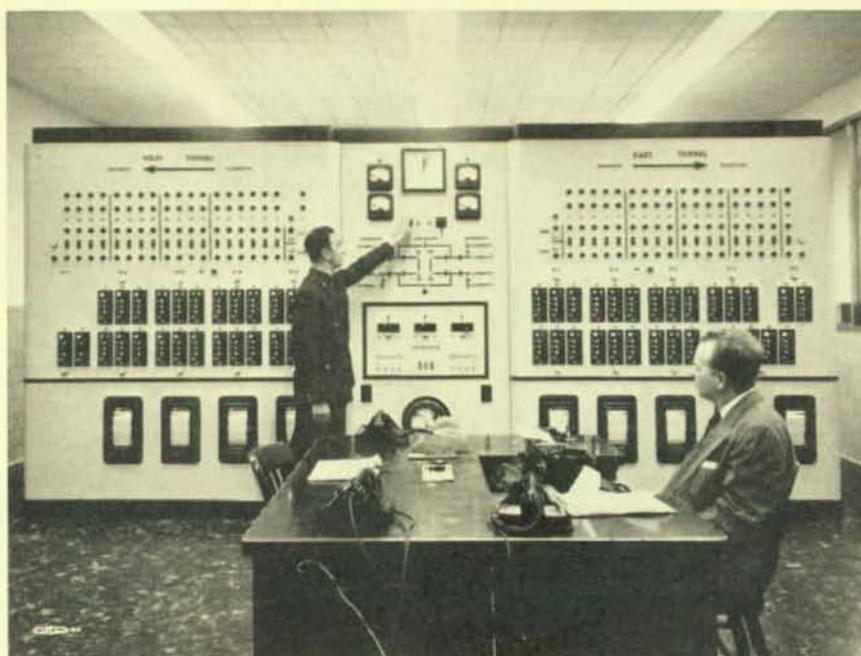
It was explained that pumps are needed to keep the tunnel free from water accumulation caused by seepage, washing, and condensation within the tunnel, and by rain and snow at the portals.

Photoelectric over-height indicators for the tunnel approaches have been installed. These devices sound an alarm and turn the traffic signals red when a light beam is interrupted by a vehicle that is too tall to pass safely through the tube.

Ventilation Controls

More than 1700 miles of wire link the components of the tunnel's electric system with each other and with the main control board in the Service Building in Brooklyn. This board is the central "brain" of the system and permits control of ventilation in order to keep the carbon monoxide concentration in the tunnel below a predetermined level. Carbon monoxide detectors register the gas concentration throughout the tubes and the measurements are continuously relayed to the control board so the flow of vehicles or speed of ventilation can be regulated accordingly. The ventilation is sufficient to keep the tunnel safe even in the event of an accident in one of the tubes. In case of fire or other emergency, signals are immediately picked up on the control board in Brooklyn so that the necessary traffic and ventilation control can be taken care of and emergency squads alerted.

Control Panel of New York Tunnel



This master control panel of the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel, which controls traffic signals, illumination and ventilation for the entire tunnel, is located on the Brooklyn end. Officer Ed Mazzella, at the board, and Sgt. John Cullinane, at the desk, prepare for the official opening of the second longest submarine highway in the world, May 25. Only the Mersey River Tunnel in Liverpool, England, is longer.



Illuminated by ribbons of fluorescent light extending almost two miles, the longest continuous lighting installation in the world, this is what the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel looks like about 1,000 feet from the Brooklyn end. The many-curved 9,117-foot tunnel, longest submarine highway in the U. S. and second longest in the world, is the first new link between Manhattan and Brooklyn in 41 years. It is expected to handle 16 million vehicles a year. Members of Local Union 3 handled all electrical work connected with tunnel.

Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor

A Nation United

Just before your JOURNAL went to press, a shocked nation and a tense world had just heard a bold, brave statement by our President when he said, "I have ordered United States air and sea forces to give the Korean Government troops cover and support." On the record our President said this and made other statements about preventing attacks on Formosa and strengthening the Philippines, and furnishing military assistance to the forces of France and the associated states in Indo-China. And off the record in the homely, colloquial phrasing so well-known in our country, he said that he wasn't going to have "the United States and the United Nations pushed around."

Our President, in taking his heroic stand, did two things. He told Russia in no uncertain terms that the United States was drawing the line—that as far as we were concerned there wasn't going to be another Munich and that we don't intend to stand by and see the free nations of the world gobbled up and assimilated until there is a red menace so big and so strong that nothing can bar its progress and at long last (or perhaps not so long) the battle comes to our California shores and the last stronghold of democracy and its people are cut down by the bloody, Russian sickle.

That's the No. 1 thing the President's statement and our subsequent action did—and the second—it has given genuine rebirth and strength to the United Nations. The United Nations was founded in high hope in San Francisco a few years back, as the foe of aggression and the defender of peace. But more and more it has degenerated into a form of debating society. Now, an act of aggression and our President's stand has revitalized the world's organ for peace. Within a few hours, the nations became truly united; the Security Council condemned the act of aggression and immediately took bold steps to back up its stand.

Yes, the nations became really united and put ships and planes and other material at the disposal of the United Nations. And what about our own nation? What about the reaction here? I think for once Joe Stalin and his cohorts in the Kremlin must have been excited and disturbed about the stand taken by our people. All over the United States the comments went up with a better than 99 percent average approving the President's action. For once, all our

citizens stood solidly behind their leader, and while hating the thought of war and all the pain and suffering and death it must entail, they realized and echoed the words of their President that a stand must be taken *now*. Our citizens know that there are things more precious than life—freedom and democracy and the simple *right* of men to live and let live.

It must have been quite a surprise to the Kremlin too, so often comforted by the news of discord in our ranks, to see an almost unbroken unity sweep through our Congress and observe the men responsible for our Government, who have so recently been at each other's throats on many issues, unite on this issue, join forces and stand firmly behind their leader. Even his severest critics said President Truman had done the right thing this time.

The labor organizations of this country wanted it known how they stood on this matter also. Both the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. sent messages strongly backing the position taken by President Truman in the crisis.

The A. F. of L. statement came right to the point in stating, "It is easier to stop the aggressor in Korea than in California."

In a scorching statement denouncing Communist aggression, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions voiced full support for the action of the Security Council and the United States.

Thus all Americans—and all peace-loving peoples everywhere, united in their praise of the President and in their promise of support. And we of the Electrical Workers also want to praise the President for his courageous stand and pledge our help as good Americans and good trade unionists to the work ahead.

There are many more thoughts that come to mind as I pen this editorial to you—the dread of war, the prayer that the Korean struggle will prove only a brief skirmish, but first and foremost, in spite of the feelings of sorrow, comes the glad, satisfied feeling, that our country has taken a firm stand—we have shown a resistance equal to the heritage we claim—of believing in freedom and democracy not just for ourselves but for all peoples. No longer will we stand by and see little peoples crushed and broken, no longer will we see free men degraded in the forced labor of uranium mines and Siberian forests. No longer will we give tacit consent to the terror treatment in concentration camps for men courageous enough to stand up for their beliefs. We have taken

a stand—the free will remain free—to that end we've pledged our honor as a nation.

I think there are other men who would be glad of the stand our President and his people have taken—other men who made momentous decisions too, against aggression and oppression—men like Washington and Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt, who wanted this nation and others, to remain governments “of the people and by the people and for the people.”

Right now, our American boys are dying on Korean battlegrounds, and our hearts go out to them and to their distressed families. But they are fighting not merely to keep free, for free men, a strip of ground, but for the freedom of the world and to protect the Christianity of that world from the godlessness of Russian ideology. And perhaps out of this heartache and bloodshed will come at last, the thing the weary old world has been waiting for, for centuries, an organ, a United Nations, strong enough to create a lasting peace. War is a wicked and dreadful thing, but if out of it can come a strong world organization with a new birth of freedom, it will have been worthwhile, and the righteous wrath of man will have proved the righteousness of God.

The Postal Slash

We want to make mention in our editorial columns this month of the recent curtailment order in postal service in effect since the middle of April. We have felt serious effects of this curtailment order at the International Office, particularly in mailing the JOURNAL out to you, and frankly we don't like it. But our inconvenience is small when we realize the hardship this order has brought to our Brother A. F. of L. members in the Postal Clerks and Letter Carriers Organizations. Their numbers have been cut and the burden placed on remaining employees has been made considerably heavier.

And it just doesn't make sense to us. No branch of our Government is self-supporting. The Post Office Department pays more of its share of expenses than any other Government Department and operates efficiently, or did until the cut came. This curtailment order will save the taxpayers of this country about \$30,000,000 but it is to be doubted if the inconvenience and loss of time to the business firms and private citizens of this country, is going to be worth the 30 million which is a relatively small amount when matched against the overall Federal budget.

At any rate, we of the Electrical Workers add our protests to those of the other A. F. of L. unions for this slash in service and we sincerely hope remedial action will be taken and soon.

Here is an interesting commentary on the situation taken from *The Postal Record*:

“As a feature of the Centennial Celebration in Kansas City, Missouri, Saturday, June 3, 1950, the Mayor of St. Joseph, Missouri, sent a letter to the Mayor of Kansas City, via Pony Express.

“The letter was dispatched Friday at midnight

and was delivered to the Mayor of Kansas City at 9:20 the following morning.

“By Pony Express, using only horses in relays, it took 9 hours and 20 minutes to deliver the letter from St. Joseph to Kansas City. But by the modern, streamlined postal service in effect since the curtailment order of the Postmaster General of April 18, 1950, it takes from 48 to 72 hours to get a St. Joseph letter delivered in Kansas City.”

Don't Be Taken In

Journal readers, this is just a note of warning. There are a great many magazines and papers on the market today, wealthy publications (because big business and big advertising are behind them) which are putting out in attractive style and format, all sorts of anti-labor propaganda, well calculated to fool the public, even the labor public, if we are not on guard. I heard a well-meaning, laboring man say the other day, “*Collier's* certainly told the true story of John L. Lewis. That story called ‘John L. Lewis Won't Let Me Work’ certainly opened my eyes.” And *Collier's*, owned by the House of Morgan, had accomplished its not-so-subtle purpose. It had succeeded in winning one solid citizen—either pro-labor or on the fence—over to the side of big business and the N.A.M. The article sought to glorify “scabbing” and smear organized labor, and the magazine spent a fortune in newspaper ads promoting it.

An investigation into the facts of the case proved that the union's side was not presented at all and according to the United Mine Workers, the article was full of out-and-out falsehoods.

The same goes for other “popular” magazines such as *Saturday Evening Post* and that Bible of so many people, *Reader's Digest*. One of the most outstanding examples of the latter's promotion of vicious reactionary and anti-labor propaganda is the big play the *Digest* gave John T. Flynn's “The Road Ahead” which smears the Fair Deal as being the direct road to socialism. In pushing this piece of propaganda, a recent article in the *Louisville Courier Journal* points out that the *Digest* even dealt in outright dishonesty. It quoted the *New York Times* book reviewer as calling Flynn's book one of the year's “two most important books about the American scene.” What it neglected to say was that the reviewer's statement was cut off in the middle and that the book was “important only as the most extreme manifestation of hysteria,” and that it was “brazen nonsense.”

We ask our readers to weigh their reading material carefully and when perusing the so-called popular magazines to take the articles with the proverbial “grain of salt.” Don't be taken in. Read your union magazines and papers. Know your union tenets and policies. Know your principles of democracy, and you won't be misled by a lot of anti-union propaganda regardless of the attractiveness with which it is presented.

Footprints of Science

Discoverer of Radium



MARIE CURIE

"It was in that miserable shed that we passed the best and happiest years of our life."

Thus spoke Marie Curie of the Paris workshop in which she and her husband, Pierre, worked for years and had their labors crowned with the discovery of radium. The fame and the personality of this exceptional woman traveled so far that she was truly a world figure long before her death in 1934. In the years since, her stature has grown rather than diminished. In an age that has been marked by many outstanding figures of science, this is a measure of her greatness.

Marie Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland, then a part of Russia. Hating the Russian yoke and the police repressions practiced in Poland, she went to Paris in 1891 at the age of 24, and lived in miserable poverty in the years before her matriculation at the Sorbonne. She met Pierre Curie, who was then 35, at the laboratory of Paul Schutzenberger, founder of the Municipal School of Physics and Chemistry of Paris. Pierre was a laboratory assistant and, like Marie, was a graduate of the Sorbonne. They worked together for a time in Schutzenberger's labora-

tory, were later married in a civil ceremony and, in the words of Marie, "lived in a preoccupation as complete as that of a dream."

Their great work of research leading to the discovery of radium began when the Austrian government presented them with a ton of pitchblende, which they reduced to a tiny residue after two years of tedious extractions by repeated crystallizations. In the final phases, the man in charge of the Sorbonne laboratory was called in to help in the last separations. It was these that produced a few crystals of salt of the new element radium.

Pierre Curie was made professor of physics at the Sorbonne. Marie worked for five years, studying every property of the new element, on her thesis for a doctor of science degree. This work has been termed as the greatest single contribution of any doctor's thesis in the history of science. Marie became world famous. The highest academic honors came to the couple, including the Nobel Prize, which they shared with the French chemist Becquerel, who started them on their researches.

After Pierre's death in 1906 (he was run down and killed by a Paris taxi), Marie was asked to take the chair of physics her husband had occupied. It was the first time a woman had ever held a professorship at the Sorbonne. The only time a sex taboo ever prevailed over Marie Curie was when, in 1905, she failed of election to the Academy of Science by two votes. This act of bigotry was universally condemned.

As the director of the Radium Institute of the University of Paris, Marie Curie steadily added to the luster of her reputation. Visiting America in 1929, she was given a reception in which persons in all walks of life paid her homage. Herbert Hoover received her at the White House. She passed away in 1934, her death hastened by the effects of the potent salt of her creation.

Injunctions

(Continued from page 4)

the terrific battles past and those who went before us in those fights. We must never be lulled into the lethargy of feeling that we can't get rid of T-II so we might as well live with it. That is what our enemies hope for. They hope we will not have the old fighting spirit our fathers and grandfathers had. They hope we will let Taft-Hartley remain on the books. If it remains, it will be only a matter of time before the bitter days of the injunction judges will come again, and once more labor will be confined to the shackles of hand-to-mouth living, deprived again of the advantages garnered so slowly and at so great cost through the years. This must not happen, Brothers. We must keep faith with those who went before us. We cannot let their suffering and struggle go for naught. We must keep faith with those who will come after us—our children and our children's children. It has always been the creed of the working man to obtain for his children a better life than his own.

Taft-Hartley must go! There is only one way in which it can go. The citizens of this country must put the men into the Congress of these United States who will bury that vicious law for all time. We workers have the votes. We must use them. Remember what has happened in the past. Think ahead to what can happen in the future.

You'll be there Election Day!

Mitchell Named To Committee

Hugh B. Mitchell, Democrat Congressman from Seattle, has been appointed to the House Education and Labor Committee, the important group which studies proposed labor legislation before it reaches the House floor for vote. Congressman Mitchell fills the vacancy on the committee caused by the death of John Lesinski, one of the best friends that labor ever had in the House of Representatives.

The POSTAL CLERKS' Story



THIS morning when you opened your mailbox, nine chances out of ten, you found a letter, paper or magazine reposing there. Perhaps this issue of the JOURNAL arrived today. But did you ever stop to think as you receive your mail so steadily morning after morning, year after year, of the men and women who labor to bring that long-awaited letter, that monthly pension check, the seed catalogue you ordered, right to your door? Our daily mail is something we have come to take for granted but a look-see into all the work and preparation and skill that goes into bringing that mail to you, makes us realize that mail is not just something that "happens" in our every-day lives but a first class miracle and the men and women who bring about this daily miracle are our Brother and Sister union-

ists in the A. F. of L., the National Federation of Post Office Clerks. This is their story.

To get first hand information for this article, we visited one of the biggest and busiest post offices in the United States—the one that can rightly be termed "hub of the universe" because through it passes correspondence not just of city or even national importance but of world importance—the policy-making epistles of international significance—we refer to the main post office in the Capital of our nation at Washington, D.C.

Post offices throughout the United States are labeled first, second, third or fourth class post offices according to their volume of business. Any one which takes in \$40,000 in receipts yearly is a first class post office and the classes graduate according to receipts

down to the little country office in "Littlepuddle," Indiana, or Missouri or Wyoming, with less than \$1,500 yearly in receipts, and labeled "post office, fourth class" (but still carrying on the important work of getting the mail through.)

A first visit to a huge post office is overwhelming. When one sees literally carload after carload of letters and packages and papers being dumped on to the long conveyor belts which carry them to the big sorting tables, he marvels at how it all gets to its destination. It is only once in a very great while that something is "lost in the mail," and we are annoyed and complain bitterly about it, but an "on-the-scenes" survey changes the picture and we wonder how any head or tail can be made of the great paper avalanche and how



2. With deft hands and quick eyes, distribution clerks sort letter mail in one of nation's big post offices.

any of it ever gets to its proper address.

It gets there by virtue of the skilled, trained postal clerks. The local mail collected by mail trucks from branch post offices and collection boxes all over the city is brought into a platform in the main post office. Parcel post mail—heavy packages etc., second class mail (papers and magazines) and third class mail (circulars etc.) are separated from the first class mail and all are dropped on to the conveyor belts and dispatched to sorting tables. The first class mail takes on thousands of sizes and shapes. On these first sorting tables, the letters are separated into "longs" and "shorts," airmails, special deliveries, the very small letters, and bulky ones that must be hand-cancelled—all are sorted and then put through the cancelling machine. These fast-operating machines cancel and count letters at the rate of about 5,000 per hour. The postmark time is advanced every half hour.

Then from these tables the mail goes to "primary" distribution. This means it is rapidly sorted into state order. Next it goes to "secondary" distribution—that is, asorted into mail for east and west

and south and north, certain large cities, etc. The mail must be put on certain trains to insure its being delivered promptly, so it is "worked" up quickly to get in on the right train and on time.

In the Washington Post Office, 16 state cases are "worked" also. This means that the mail for 16 states in this area of the country is carried to state racks and separated as to city and town within that state. Mail going to the other states is put on the trains in bulk with the states marked, of course, and is sorted into city order at other "rail postoffices" or by the Railway Mail Service Handlers on the trains en route.

Interspersed between the racks where the clerks rapidly make their sortings of the mail are cases with printed slips for all the major cities and towns in the 16 states sorted in the D.C. Post Office. These labels are affixed to the bundles of mail as they are completed. Always, always, always, the clerks work against time. Such and such a train leaves for Anycity, U.S.A., at four o'clock or five o'clock or six o'clock and the mail must be on it. Huge carts are ever waiting to rush it over to the outgoing trains in Union Station. The Postal

Clerks know all the railway, airline and motor vehicle timetables, as well as the engineers, pilots and drivers know them themselves, and they see that the mail goes out by the proper means at the proper hour.

The parcel post packages reaching their allotted spot in the basement are snatched off the conveyor belts as they move by or jam up on the huge mail chutes, and are dropped into the mail sacks marked with the state of their destination. Only Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia parcel post packages are sorted according to city and town. Incidentally, all the big department stores in Washington deliver their parcels to be mailed, by their own trucks to the city Post Office as do many business firms, the I.B.E.W. included.

Then of course there are the circular mail, magazines and papers to be sorted and dispatched.

That is a brief summary of what happens to the mail Washington residents write and send to other parts of the nation and to foreign countries. Incidentally, in the Washington Post Office there is a huge room which employs 75 men working eight hours daily which handles Government mail—the let-



3. A union postal clerk operates an automatic canceling machine which can process 5000 letters in an hour.

4. Here are the types of mail which a postal clerk will handle in day's time. Mail is varied and voluminous.

5. Bulky mail which is too bundle-some to pass through the automatic machine must be cancelled by hand.

ters from Senators, Congressmen, Government Bureaus, etc. and all the franked mail—the “does,” short for “documents” as the clerks term it.

Now what about the mail coming in—destined for the people of Washington? Washington's main city post office adjoins Union Station and the mail from the incoming trains is loaded on trucks and driven right onto the unloading forms in the post office. Here again it goes to primary cases, only this time, D.C. primary cases, where it is sorted by zones and other classifications. In these cases which are really a series of boxes with the zones marked, there are a few boxes with other markings—“Firms”—the big business firms, banks, etc. which get a large volume of mail; “Hotels” which get special service and night delivery; “Box”—all mail for box numbers



or General Delivery; “Distribution”—those which should go out of town instead of to Washington carriers; “Skips”—any mail that has not been cancelled; “Miscellaneous”—that which can't be deciphered or the sorter is in doubt about; “National Geographic”—this organization with headquarters in Washington gets such a large volume of mail that a special box is kept in the primary case for it.

Then there was one other designation marked simply “hob” and “sob.” This was a puzzling classification, but our guide laughingly said, “Oh we just say, ‘hob’ and ‘sob,’ but they stand for ‘House Office Building’ and ‘Senate Office Building.’”

Next the mail goes to the zone cases where it is “worked” up for each carrier. Over each of these “stations” is a map of the zone

with carriers' numbers marked. Here the postal clerk must sort into section and street order, for each carrier in that zone.

Postal clerks have hundreds and hundreds of possible separations to learn. They must be quick and accurate. We saw a book given to postal clerks entitled, "Scheme of City Primary Distribution in Washington, D.C." In this book were 164 pages of solid type of possible separations of D.C. mail. And the postal clerks must keep up to date on these separations at all times. All are required to take an examination yearly during which they must sort 1000 cards in a 50 minute period with a 95 percent average of accuracy. From these "Carriers' Stations" the mail carriers pull their mail, arrange it into bundles and start out on their routes. Second Class mail (news-papers, magazines etc.), Fourth Class Mail—parcel post and Third Class Mail (circulars etc.) commonly referred to as "trash" by the clerks who nevertheless carefully sort and dispatch it, are "worked" up in the same method as the first class mail.

In the hierarchy of mail it receives precedence in this order:

Registered, Special Delivery, Air-mail, First Class, Daily Newspapers (all post offices are careful to have daily newspapers delivered promptly and these receive almost equal attention with first class mail), next comes Parcel Post, then magazines and newspapers other than daily and last the "trash" or circular mail.

From this brief summary you can get a general idea of the vast amount of training and skill required by these employees of Uncle Sam's post offices. They must study constantly through the years, pass exams with "letter perfect" grades of 95 percent minimum, learn last-minute changes in timetables (railroads, planes, motor vehicles), city carrier routes, business addresses, new residential areas, postal rates and postal regulations plus many more which we on the outside wouldn't know about.

Then there are all the other responsible positions in the post office which members of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks hold down.

There are the employees who handle the registered mail. Their station in the post office is an interesting one. In the Washington

Post Office it is a huge cage and all entering or leaving must sign in and out and only those authorized may enter at all.

There are those who sell the stamps and write the money orders, take care of Postal Savings and U.S. Savings Bonds. There are those who man the incoming parcel post windows, weigh and often re-wrap loosely tied packages and tell Mrs. Brown when her box of cookies to Aunt Minnie will be delivered in Podunk.

Those who handle the stamps, money orders etc. must balance their stock and cash at the end of their tour of duty daily. Station examiners check frequently to see that all is in order. The duties of Post Office Clerks are responsible and they must be both trustworthy and intelligent. If a clerk makes a mistake—and there is a shortage, he must make it up from his own pocket. This would be quite a hardship sometimes with the press of business, particularly at rush seasons like Christmas when the vast volume of work makes an occasional error difficult to avoid, but through their union, clerks are insured by the Mutual Protection Association and for the sum of 15



6. Here, clerks "pouch" mail which has been made up by states, cities to be put aboard different trains.



7. Distribution clerk sorts second class mail—papers and magazines.

8. Long training is necessary for speedy, accurate task of sorting.

9. Clerks distribute parcel post from mail chutes into the pouches.

cents a months are then protected up to \$50 on any one transaction.

Many of the mail handlers, sorters etc. "progress" so to speak—to the jobs behind the stamp or





money order or registry windows. These jobs are awarded on a seniority basis. However, a standard examination based one-third on penmanship, one-third on arithmetic and one-third on general questions and intelligence, must be passed. In our visit to the city post office we saw the list of clerks of the Washington office, 2298 of them, posted in order of seniority from the number 1 man on the list who came there in November of 1906 right on down to a boy who had come in "the day before yesterday."

All the people we saw and talked to seemed interested in and took pride in their work. One of the mail sorters said, "I've been here 18 years and I'm eligible for an upstairs job (stamps, money orders etc.) but I like my work here on the mail floor." He likes his part

10. Registering clerk enters lock and rotary numbers in dispatch book.

11. Chicago roof clerks receive and deliver mail to airport via helicopter. This method requires nine minutes, while a truck takes 45.

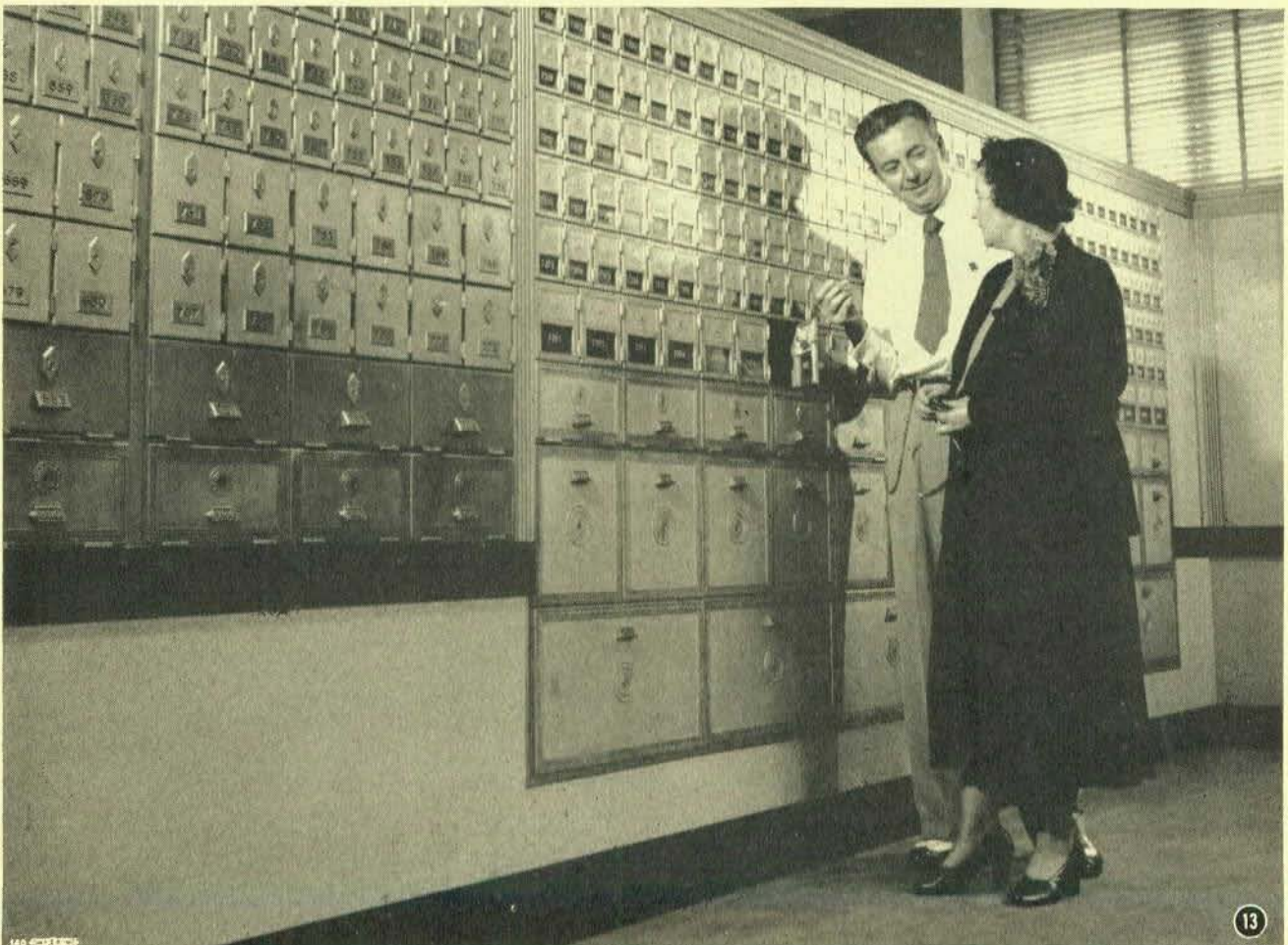


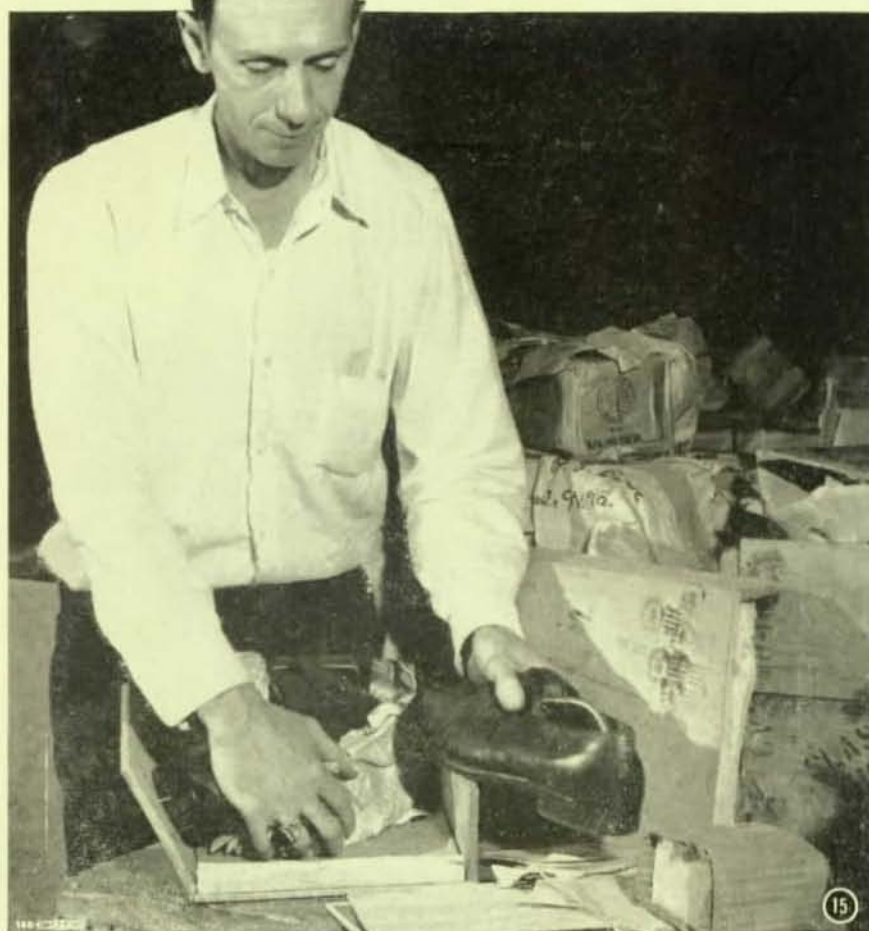
in getting letters through to his fellow citizens on time and enjoys the feeling of skill and ease with which he performs his intricate task.

Now you may be saying "2298 Postal Clerks—that's a lot even for a big post office like the one in Washington." Well here are a few statistics that will probably astound you—they did us. These are the figures for the month of May which is a comparatively light month in post office accounts. During May, 59,316,634 pieces of first class mail were handled in addition to 524,113 sacks of paper and parcel post mail dispatched and 127,544 sacks received. In this single month 224,485 pieces of special delivery mail were delivered in D.C. As for money orders

12. A post office savings clerk is shown selling bonds. He also will issue postal savings certificates.

13. Use and operation of a post office box is explained to a prospective renter of such a box.





14. A clerk sorts the mountains of mail involving government agencies.

15. The post office clerk is versatile, even rewraps broken packages.

231,652 were issued here and 361,568 were paid.

It takes a lot of clerks to handle a volume of business like that and the same sort of business is going on in post offices large and small all over these United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. It is a *real* job and *real* people—Brother trades unionists are handling it for Uncle Sam.

There were many interesting little sidelights we could tell you about these workers if space permitted, for example we noticed a number of older men working at one particular case. "They are some of our most experienced clerks," our guide explained. "They are working the 'Miscellaneous' mail (that which couldn't be deciphered, had no street numbers etc.). If there's a way to get that mail delivered they'll do it." These men are conscientious and go to much trouble to locate the addressees. One called our International Office recently to try to get a line on a letter addressed "National Electrical Protective Association, Washington, D.C." of which there is none such in the District, and he thought we might be able to advise him.

Another interesting note to us, was the vigilance maintained by Postal Clerks to prevent illegal items going through the mail. For example, if a letter is suspected to have sweepstakes tickets in it, it is turned over to the foreman who in turn gives it to someone higher up if his judgment coincides with the clerk's.

Then there was the little comment about *Life* magazine. "Sometimes the magazines come in nearly a week early," our guide said. "But people look for them on a special day of the week and so we here in the P.O. see that they are held till that day and then get them all out at that time." These are interesting observations to us, proving the responsibility the men felt for their jobs and the real interest taken in them.

There were comments on hectic times too—like the time when the Disabled Veterans Contest was going on and the post office was simply swamped with entries. A special room and special force had to

be set up to handle the extra volume of mail.

There were pathetic stories also, like the case of the clerk working in an office in Kentucky who lost both eyes and both hands in line of duty in his post office. A package containing a bomb blew up causing the tragedy. However, this man is drawing the maximum compensation of \$526 a month under the liberal compensation act, won from the Government by the union for its members.

Time will not permit more "human interest" comments for we want to tell you a little about the union to which these people belong, its history and its struggles.

A tour through a post office today such as the one we took through the Washington P.O. would leave a good impression.

The D.C. post office was as clean as could be expected considering the volume of mail and the nature of the work, there were cooling fans, drinking fountains, rest benches, a well equipped first aid

and sick room and we knew that the men were receiving fair pay, vacations, sick leave and injury compensations.

It was not always thus! The history of the Post Office Clerks before unionization reads like a story out of one of the worst sweat shops the Garment Workers or the Hatters had to suffer and the unspeakable conditions described for you in another issue, of the slaughter houses in which our brothers in the Butcher Workmen toiled, were little worse than those once endured by Government Postal Clerks, hard as it may be to realize today.

The National Federation of Post Office Clerks had its beginning 50 years ago at the turn of the century. Conditions for Post Office Clerks all over the country were bad. The vast majority of post offices, at least rooms where the clerks labored, were dark, filthy places. Tuberculosis was rampant among the members of this trade. Clerks entered the service at \$400



16. Packages which are unclaimed and undeliverable are sold at auction by clerks in dead letter office.

a year and \$600 to \$800 was the average salary for skilled employees. While conditions were bad all over, they came to a head in Chicago where particularly distressing conditions existed. A small group of distributors in the mailing division, despairing of ever securing any improvement in their intolerable working conditions, through an isolated movement, organized the Chicago Post Office Clerks' Union and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as Federal Labor Union No. 8703. This was the first charter ever issued to Government Civil Service employees by the A. F. of L. and this small group was to be the forerunner of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks now nearly 100,000 strong.

It is strange how often a small incident is the final straw, the spark that sets in motion sweeping changes and history-making events. In a book about the Post Office Clerks, the author, Lieutenant Commander Karl Baarslag points out that it was a little tax on tea which finally sparked the American Revolution. Well it was some Chicago mail order catalogs, but literally a mountain of them, that started a revolution of the Post Office Clerks.

Commander Baarslag gives us a graphic description of the old Chicago Post Office:

"Dank, foul odors rising from pools of stagnant sewerage water leaking from defective pipes and collecting under the rickety wooden floor, filled the old post office with a gray, miasmatic mist. So noxious was this horrible effluvium, that old-timers compared it with noisome Bubbly Creek, a dead-end canal of overpowering stench in the stockyards district. Small wonder that a number of clerks died of typhoid fever as a result of working in the old 'Temporary' Chicago Post Office. Drinking water was kept in insanitary barrels, seldom iced, and the water looked dirty and tasted vile. Poorly fitted wooden covers served little useful purpose in keeping foreign matter out of the barrels—infrequent cleanings often revealed bottles, rags, towels, insects and even an occasional dead rat."

By a mutual agreement mail-

order houses in Chicago had agreed to hold up publication of their catalogs for a certain period of time. At midnight of a certain date, the truce was up and great wagon loads of the heavy catalogs began to roll into the post offices for distribution. The clerks were forced to work hours and hours of overtime for which they were paid nothing, to get these catalogs out and while this was a common occurrence, as was work every other Sunday, on this night the clerks worked for 18 hours straight and they decided to do something about it. They had a meeting and out of it came the organization described above.

The clerks in a number of other offices followed the example of their Chicago brothers and secured charters from the A. F. of L. for local unions. On August 27, 1906, delegates from seven of these local unions met in Chicago and formed the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, the first national organization of government employees to be chartered by the A. F. of L. The seven locals represented in that meeting were: Chicago, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Louisville, Nashville, Salt Lake City and Muskogee.

The "Gag" Law

The going was really "tough" for this new union in the early days. The so-called "Gag" law was in effect, which deprived Civil Service employees of the Constitutional right to directly petition Congress for redress of grievances or to engage in any activity seeking to improve their working conditions. Workers were fired right and left for having anything to do with organizing local unions.

In addition to pitifully low salaries and rotten working conditions a contemptible system of fines was in practice whereby any employee charged with any shortcoming or infraction of rules, no matter how trivial, was assessed fines ranging from 25 cents to \$25.00 which were deducted from the clerk's meager salary. Of course the constant overtime, the very long hours with no extra pay were a continual hardship. In some of the post offices, clerks weren't even allowed to talk

to one another—a practice of the dark ages which had been abolished in state penitentiaries some time before.

Another nice little inhuman practice worked against the poor Postal Clerk was a system dreamed up by a supervisor, to weigh each clerk's output—set up an average and demand all to maintain it. This practice spread all over the country and the most vicious "dog-eat-dog" conditions went right along with it. Talk about the factory speed-up, it was mild compared to this. Averages were not announced in advance and clerks raced to beat the unknown figure. The frantic pace brought averages up and the men would then have to work harder, fearing demerets or reductions in grade if they fell below the pace they themselves were unwittingly raising every day. And heaven help the poor devil who got a stack of foreign letters while favorites snatched the heavy, bulky mail with typed addresses that added so nobly to their weight total.

In the vernacular, it was rough-going for these pioneers of government unionism.

One of the early organizers, Oscar Nelson, president of the Chicago local, later national president of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, smuggled four members of the Illinois State Commission on Occupational Diseases into the "typical" post office in Chicago. They were astounded. They said the situation was so appalling it would be impossible to find worse conditions in the lowest sweatshops. They emphasized that private employers would have been prosecuted for such conditions but that the United States Post Office was above the law.

Oscar Nelson was discharged for his part in this affair but his act had sown seeds which would bear fruit. Many others were discharged for taking a courageous stand and for upholding the conditions the union was fighting for, but little by little, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks won the battles.

Never more dramatically has the old slogan, "in union there is strength" been proved true.
(Continued on page 26)

Products and Installations

Safety Rims Offered By California Man



"Luma-Rim," a safety device for the protection of the sides of an automobile, is the invention of Brother R. S. Coombs, of Local Union 6, San Francisco. When a car equipped with the rims pulls away from a curb or is crossing an intersection at night, oncoming motorists are alerted by the bright red circle of light around each wheel rim.

"Luma-Rim" is made of high quality reflective material, reflects light from any angle, and can be seen several blocks away. It is die cut in the form of a circle for 15" and 16" rims. A set consists of material for four wheels, an activator (liquid) and felt squeeze. Full directions are on the box.

Sets are \$2.95 and will be sent post-paid to any address in the U.S.A. by the Luma-Rim Corporation, Pacific Building, Oakland 12, California.

• • •

Wiremold Announces Addition to Products

The Wiremold Company, Hartford 10, Conn., announces the addition to its line of 1900T Plugtrim, a new quarter round development designed for use with their 1900 Plugmold. This firm has a contract with Local Union 1040.

With a capacity for 5-pair twisted telephone wire, Plugtrim serves the dual purpose of a quarter round trim for Plugmold and a channel for carrying low potential wiring such as is required for telephone and signal system.

Ease of installation is said to be one of the outstanding features of this new development—made possible

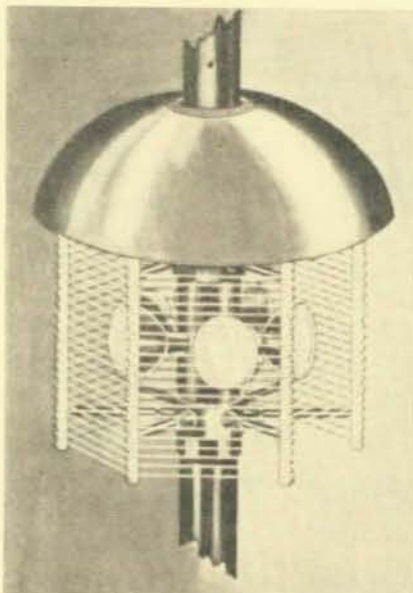
by the use of the 1903T Clip which is designed so that it may be slipped behind the already installed Plugmold, or the scored section of the clip broken off and the clip itself mounted to the surface just above the 1900 Plugmold.

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Device for Killing Corn Borers Offered

"Lure-n-Kill," a device for corn borer control, is a new product offered by Acme Products Corporation, St. Joseph, Missouri. This firm has a contract with Local Union 545, St. Joseph.

A brochure on the device states: "Since all insects are lured to light, we have turned the phenomenon of nature to our advantage and actually drawn the borer moth to our Lure-n-Kill whereby we electrocute it. The adjustment for hilly terrain is a unique feature in that the lights may be directed up or down to get the greatest coverage per unit.



"We make no claim that we have the complete solution to the corn borer problem. Our equipment is experimental in the sense that it has not gone through a complete growing season in its present form. We are trying to do our bit to help agricultural experimental stations to combat this plague in an intelligent manner. To date the only means we have had has been through trial and error with indications that we are on the right track.

"While Lure-n-Kill does not make other corn borer preventions unneces-

sary, it does provide some measure of control of the borer during the critical egg-laying stage. It is fully automatic in operation and requires little or no attention during this time."

• • •

Chicago Man Offers New Soldering Tip

Zoltan Kalfen, a member of Local Union 134, Chicago, has invented a soldering tip which he claims does not need filing and will not freeze into the soldering iron. Tips are specially plated with a patented slot cut in to keep it from freezing. The tips come in all sizes from 1/8" up to 1 1/8", for all makes of electric soldering irons. Tips are also made to specifications. Plug type tips only are manufactured; screw-in tips are not made. For further information, write to Quick Heat Soldering Tip Sales, 5649 Eastwood Avenue, Chicago 30, Illinois.

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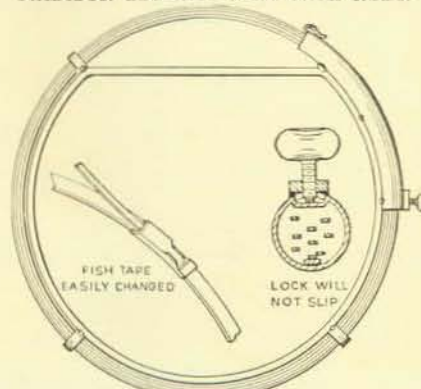
Features Claimed for New Fish Tape Reel

Earl B. Atkinson of Cleveland, a withdrawal member of the I.B.E.W., has patented a fish tape reel for which many features are claimed.

The tape is locked by one direct wire traveling under the thumb screw. By tightening this screw it locks the complete coil. The handle is curved, insuring a better grip for pushing and pulling. The reel will operate if the tape has been kinked.

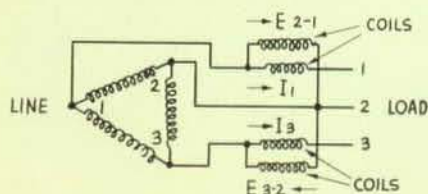
For further information, and prices of various sizes, members should write to Madison Equipment Company, 5405 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland 2, Ohio.

MADISON EZE-WAY FISH TAPE REEL.



Patent Granted and Pending.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS



Q. The above diagram represents line, meter coils and load, of a three phase, three wire, circuit with a 2-element polyphase watt-hour meter. By inspection of the connections I can readily see that any single phase load drawn from lines 2-3 is measured on the lower element. How is a load drawn from line 1-3 measured by the meter?

WILLIAM O. DISE,
L. U. 503

A. The single phase load drawn from line 1-3 is measured by the sum of the powers passing through the two elements. This is also the way the wattage would be measured when all three legs are passing current. The two elements of the watt meter must be balanced electro-dynamically.

Q. I would like to know if there is an electrostatic ground detector that can be used without a ground connection. The power plant at which I am now working has one on the control board with no ground connection and the operator claims it gives satisfactory results. All diagrams I can find show a ground connection on any ground detector.

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
L. U. 102

A. The electrostatic ground detector without a ground connection used to be manufactured and one can still obtain them on special order, but they are no longer a stock item. They have been replaced by the voltmeter type ground detector with the zero reading in the center of the dial and it has the connection to ground.

Q. The 3 phase, 4 wire, 120/200 volt main meter service switch that serves the power and lights for a print shop on the second floor, is located on the first floor along with

the other meter switches for the rest of the building. Is it permissible to tap the main feeder on the second floor for branch feeders at 1/3 the ampere capacity of this main and extend both single and three phase branch feeders within the limit distance of 25 feet before using a circuit breaker or fuse disconnect? Some of the branch feeders are for light panels with no main switch.

A. The tapes for the branch feeders that terminate in a single fused disconnect are permitted by Code but the panels that have various size fuses must have their feeder end also in a fused disconnect before connecting to the panels. Article 240, section 2434 of the N.E.C. states, "the smaller conductors must terminate in a single circuit-breaker or set of fuses which will limit the load on the tap to that allowed by Tables 1 and 2, Chapter 10. Beyond this point the conductors may supply any number of circuit breakers or set of fuses."

These various taps must also be balanced across the main feeder to within one hundred amperes on the three phases except by special permission, for the local electrical inspection office and the power company.

Q. Would you kindly give me some information on the characteristics and purpose of exciters that are used with large motors?

A. Exciters are generally flat-compounded wound for 120 or 240 volt operation if the excited machine is operated without an automatic voltage regulator. When the machine is operated with an automatic regulator the exciter must be capable of supplying a voltage about 40% more than normal and the magnetic circuit should not be highly saturated in order that the necessary increase in excitation for a given increase in voltage of the excited machine may not be too large.

In the case of "quick response" excitation the exciter is generally excited from a small constant voltage exciter, which is called a "pilot exciter."

Got Any Tough Questions?

This department welcomes questions, and makes a conscientious effort to answer all that are received.

We also welcome letters of comment, and endeavor to print those which have the widest interest and appeal.

Send your questions and comments to:

Questions and Answers
The Electrical Workers' Journal
1200 Fifteenth St., N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Locating Ground Faults

When a machine is about 10% underexcited the characteristics of the machine will be as follows:

Starting and maximum run torque—Decrease

Full load speed—Decrease

Efficiency—Slight decrease at full load; no change at $\frac{3}{4}$ load; slight increase at $\frac{1}{2}$ load.

Full load current—Increase

Temperature Rise full load—Main field decrease, Commutator and Armature increase.

Maximum overload capacity—Decrease

Magnetic noise—Slight decrease

An under-excited machine produces a lagging current, with respect to the voltage, in the armature which is harmful to the power factor and the voltage of the feeder for which the machine supplies power.

Q. The meter service equipment, distribution and light panels for a new building that is to be used for storage and servicing of cars and trucks are shown on the plans to be in garage area. Are there any special rules in the electrical code that have to be followed in the installation of this equipment?

A. The service equipment and power and light distribution system is generally placed in a room separately from the garage by a wall enclosed to the ceiling. Article 510, section 5130 of the National Electrical Code states: "Equipment which tends to produce arcs or sparks such as cutouts, switches, receptacles, lampholders, charging panels, generators, motors or other equipment having make or break or sliding contacts, when located within 4 feet of the floor, shall be of a type approved for use in Class I, Division and locations as defined in Article 5 of this code."

Therefore all arcing devices must be kept above the 4 foot height. If the meter service switch is of such a large capacity that this is not possible, since the height of the switch should not be above 7 feet and power companies generally limit the height to 6 feet so as to read the meter. This equipment will have to be enclosed by a wall.

In some cases of trouble where a current flows to ground, a clip-on ammeter or tong tester can be used to advantage in measuring this ground current to locate the fault. If the circuit conductors are insulated and are small enough so that the clip on ammeter core can be placed around all three conductors in a 3 phase motor circuit, the ammeter will read the resultant or ground current as shown in figure 1.

By moving the ammeter from place to place along the three conductors (placing it around all 3 phase conductors each time) the ground can be readily located. Grounds on two and three wire single phase circuits can be located in a similar manner. By clipping around both conductors of a two wire circuit as shown in figure 2 or all three conductors in a three wire circuit (figure 3), only the ground current will show up on the instrument. This current will disappear after the ground point is past when going toward the load.

This method is superior to measur-

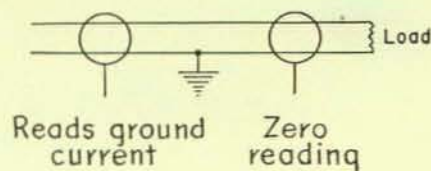


FIGURE ONE

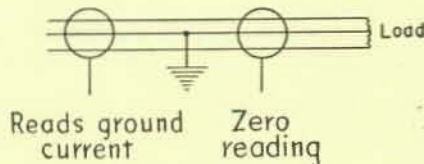


FIGURE TWO

ing the individual phase currents as it measures the abnormal current only. If the ground current happens to be small it cannot be detected by measuring the individual phase currents. Then too, unbalanced phase currents not due to a ground, will balance out to zero with this method.—*Courtesy of Westinghouse.*

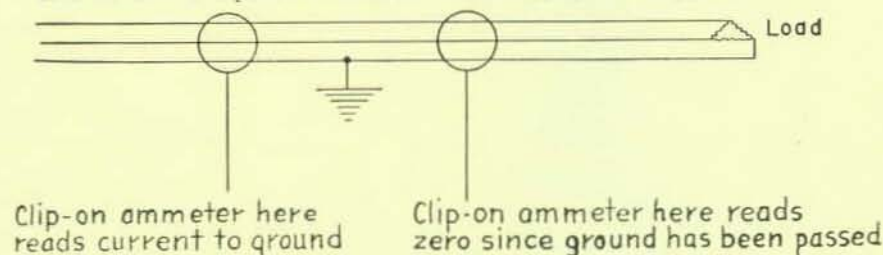


FIGURE THREE

Comment

EDITOR: One question asked more times than any other and with more different answers is "How much voltage or current does it take to electrocute a human being."

For this reason I felt some of the boys might be interested in the following facts from the National Safety Council—

The resistance of the human body to electric current is given as: dry skin, 100,000 to 600,000 ohms; wet skin, 1,000 ohms; internal body resistance, hand to foot, 400 to 600 ohms; ear to ear, about 100 ohms.

At 120 volts values of eight milliamperes or less are safe. They produce a sensation of shock which is not painful. The individual can let go at will because muscular control is not lost.

Current values above eight milliamperes are unsafe. Their effects are described as follows:

Current Value	Effects
8 to 15 m.a.	Painful shock; individual can let go at will because muscular control is not lost.
15 to 20 m.a.	Painful shock; muscular control of adjacent muscles lost. Cannot let go.
20 to 50 m.a.	Painful, severe muscular contractions; breathing is difficult.
50 to 100 m.a. (possible)	VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION (A heart condition that results in instant death.)
100 to 200 m.a. (certain)	CLARENCE LONEY, Local No. 58.

With the Ladies



So You're Going to Miami

THIS ISSUE of our woman's page is dedicated to all those wives of members who'll be accompanying them on that wonderful convention trek to Miami. Of course you're going if you have the opportunity. Make them take you, girls! If you've ever been to Florida you want to go back—every one always does. If you've never been there, well everyone always wants to visit the wonderful land of orange blossoms and sunshine—I can hardly wait!

Elsewhere in this *Journal* is an article about things to see and do in Florida. I recommend that you read all about that, for you'll have lots of time on your hands while friend husband is in convention sessions, and you can plan your itinerary now.

That Wonderful Beach

Of course the beach is a must for everyone. Perhaps you are acquiring a tan now which you'll be able to carry over till convention time. If not, it will be rather nice to surprise all your friends back home with a beautiful post-season suntan. Be careful your first day or two on the beach though. Old Sol, while friendly, can give you a hot, blistered skin that will be no fun at all to have with you on your stay or to take home with you, so be careful. Take him in easy doses at first and use plenty of suntan oil or lotion.

In addition to the beaches, there are many nice boat and fishing trips available. You might try your hand. Incidentally young sister and junior will love the beaching and boating if you happen to be making a family vacation out of the convention opportunity. And Miami's zoo, and the Parrot and Monkey Jungles are musts for the kiddies.



They'll like a visit to the Hialeah Race Track too, to see those 600 pink flamingoes and swans everyone talks about.

Unusual Trips

Another trip you would all like is the one to the Seminole Indian villages located in Miami. And in addition to some of the very nice ordinary sight-seeing tours, both you and the children would enjoy the glass-bottomed boat cruise which allows one to view the deep sea fishes in their natural habitat. (\$1.50 for a two-hour trip.)

Then for a real thrill for them and



perhaps for you too, you might try that sightseeing trip over Miami by blimp. (\$5.00 for 20 minutes.) It's fun to take your camera on this one. Incidentally there will be a lot of wonderful sights to take pictures of in Florida.

Then if hubby is going to be tied up absolutely all day with convention work, why not join up with some of the other gals and take an all-day trip into the Everglades—a must for every Florida goer. (Trip all day, all expenses including meals—\$10.00.) See the general article on Miami elsewhere in the *Journal* for details of what you'll see there.

Incidentally for the benefit of all you wives who like to attend some of the convention sessions (and you should—you should take an interest in this wonderful convention business and the way it is conducted, because it is so important to your husband and certainly interesting to any visitor) the Dinner Key Auditorium, where all the convention sessions will be held, is about a 20-minute bus ride from the downtown Miami area and any of the convention hotels.

Our Favorite Sport

Now you wouldn't be a woman if you weren't interested in shopping—or at least window shopping. The shopping area extends westward from the bay and water front park and its center is Flagler Street. There are many open-front shops selling just everything. If you want to send anything home from a box of oranges to Mom and Dad to Indian curios for little Jimmy, here's where to find them. Incidentally, for you fashion-wise misses, Miami is now a leader in the fashion field and tops in advance summer styles. You might wait till you get there to purchase that new sport frock—you'll get an attractive dress to wear while there and then have an up-to-the-minute advance number for next summer's wear.

What To Take

And speaking of clothes, you may be wondering what to take to Miami. It will be warm there in October so take all light summer clothes. Save any new dark fall suits or dresses you may have acquired, for when you get back. Sport and casual clothes are predominant in Florida but of course you will want to take at least one "dressy" dress for any special night entertainment or for perhaps a visit to one of the local night spots. You won't need much in the way of hats since folks mostly go bare-headed. A pastel felt would pack easily and come in fine for church or any other occasion that might warrant the wearing of one.

If you are buying any new underwear or blouses to take, make them Nylon. It packs beautifully, takes little room and the wonderful, wonderful thing about it, is that it laun-

(Continued on page 26)



Our Auxiliaries

Where oh where are our faithful auxiliaries? So far we haven't had many letters of suggestion for making up our new Constitution and By-laws for auxiliary organizations. Our faithful correspondent, Mickey Llewellyn, sent us a very nice letter as did Ginger De Berge of L.U. 640's auxiliary and Mrs. H. O. Ferrier of L.U. 177's. Let us hear from you girls. Send on your suggestions too as to how we can make our work more helpful to the Brotherhood we "auxiliary." Another thing we'd like to have from our readers are some of their favorite recipes to publish in our recipe column monthly. I know we must have some darn good cooks among our readers scattered all over. How about sharing a cooking secret or two with us all?

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L. U. 569, San Diego, California

The Ladies' Auxiliary to Electricians 569 met at the home of Mrs. Gertrude Alcaraz on Thursday, June 8th, for our regular monthly pot-luck luncheon. Mrs. Mabel Moorhead was co-hostess. We spent a very informal afternoon with chatting and fancy work the main diversions.

We held our business meeting on Tuesday, June 27th at eight p.m. Plans were completed for a money-making project for July. Mrs. Lorette Schmitt was obligated as a new member to our auxiliary. We are starting a friendship food basket, with members contributing to it at each meeting. We hope this little token of friendship will help when an emergency arises in the home of one of our families.

Following the business session, Mrs. Ethel Britt arranged Canasta tables with prizes for high and low scores. Cake and coffee were served by the refreshment hostesses, Mrs. Alcaraz and Mrs. Moorhead.

JEANETTE McCANN,
Publicity Secretary.

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L. U. 640, Phoenix, Arizona

We are enclosing a copy of our Constitution and By-Laws, which we hope will benefit other groups who wish to organize. Our group has grown from a membership of 10 to 43. During 1948 and 1949 we more than doubled our membership. At the beginning of 1948 our bank balance was \$8.00, we now have close to \$300.00. We feel that this was accomplished by the close cooperation and interest of all members in our business and social activities.



Old-Fashioned Condiments



SINCE your trip to Miami is still a while off you're going to have plenty of time to make up some of those wonderful summer fruits and vegetables into delicious concoctions to grace your dinner table this winter.

For our recipes this month I've gone away back to my grandmother's favorite cookbook, put out years and years ago by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church in her home town. Each lady submitted her most famous recipe and so these condiments were the products of some of the best cooks on Maryland's Eastern Shore. You may want to try these old-fashioned favorites.

RED PEPPER PICKLE

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 12 red peppers | 16 onions |
| 12 green peppers | 3 pints vinegar |
| 3 cups sugar | 2 tablespoons celery seed |
| 1½ cups salt | |

Remove seeds from peppers and cover with salt and boiling water. Drain. Put peppers and onions through food grinder. Then place entire mixture on stove and boil for 15 minutes. Seal in sterile jars.

SPICED WATERMELON RIND

Parboil 1 large melon rind until tender when pierced with fork. Drain. Cover with vinegar. Tie in a cloth bag and add to rind, ½ ounce cinnamon, ½ ounce whole cloves. Add 4 pounds of powdered sugar. Boil slowly until mixture tastes thoroughly of spice. Seal in sterile jars while hot.

CHILI SAUCE

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 24 tomatoes | 1 quart vinegar |
| 8 onions | 1 pound sugar |
| 6 green peppers | 1 tablespoon celery seed |
| Salt to taste | |

Cut tomatoes, onions and green peppers very fine. Add other ingredients and cook for 2½ hours. Seal in sterile jars.

HEAVENLY JAM

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 4 lbs. seeded grapes | ½ lb. English walnut meats |
| 2 oranges (peeled and cut in small pieces) | 3 lbs. sugar |
| | ¾ lb. raisins |

Cook all together for 20 minutes. Seal in sterile jars while hot.

PLUM MARMALADE

Take four quarts plums, boil until soft and put through colander. Pare and slice ½ peck peaches and cook until soft. Combine the two fruits then add 1 lb. sugar for each lb. fruit. Boil until thick. Seal in sterile jars while hot.

STUFFED PICKLE PEPPERS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 large head cabbage (chopped fine) | 1 teaspoon ground cloves |
| 1 onion | 1 tablespoon salt |
| 1 tablespoon celery seed | 2 tablespoons white mustard seed |
| 1 tablespoon ground cinnamon | 1 cup sugar for each quart |
| 24 green peppers | |

Partly remove a thick slice from the stem end of 24 green peppers and carefully remove seeds. Lay peppers in strong salted water for 24 hours. Drain and wipe and stuff each pepper with the above mixture. Tie top in position. Pack in jars (stone preferred) and cover with cold vinegar. Ready to eat in about 3 weeks.

The cooperation and interest of Local 640 has been a big factor in making our auxiliary a success.

Our year is highlighted by what we call "moneymakers." A dinner-dance held in the spring benefits our own treasury. A "Tacky" Dance held in

the fall finances our charitable work.

The *Arizona Labor Journal* gives us space each week for our column we call "Flashes."

In closing we wish to extend our good wishes to all auxiliaries.

GINGER DE BERGE.

Story of the Postal Clerks

(Continued from page 20)

strength" been typified than in the case of the Post Office Clerks. In spite of firings, finings, hardships, they stood together, fought together—and finally saw victory together. One by one the injustices were wiped out. The fining system was abolished. In 1912 the Lloyd-Lafollette "Anti-gag" law did away with that impediment to progress and left the field clear for going forward.

Every year the N. F. P. O. C. gained something for its members. Little by little salaries went up. Fifteen days vacation was gained. The eight-hour day and pay for overtime was won in 1912. In 1916 the compensation for injury law was put into effect. In 1920, sick leave was won and also retirement pay. All these benefits have been extended and increased in later years and the union was the factor responsible. And in aiding their members they aided other Postal Employees. For example, it was through the efforts of some members of the N.F.P.O.C. that the lot of the Railway Mail Clerks—those handling and sorting mail on trains was improved. The cars in which they traveled were wooden death traps and cracked like matchboxes if there was a wreck. Many lost their lives, but eventually through united effort, steel mail cars were substituted.

Aside from legislative gains mentioned above, there have been many administrative gains, for example:

The order reducing scheme requirements and the exemption from examination of clerks 55 years of age or those with 25 years in the service.

The installation of rest bars; more than 20,000 of these have already been installed.

An efficiency rating system designed to establish a uniform rating of employees throughout the service and providing for merits for meritorious service as well as demerits for delinquencies.

Establishment of procedure for adjustment of grievances.

Recognition of seniority in making assignments.

And the National Federation of Post Office Clerks has pledged itself to go forward and attain more and more for its members. Its dues are small—only 45 cents a month and from these dues are paid sick benefits and death benefits. A fine illustrated magazine, *The Union Postal Clerk* is issued to all members monthly.

Inspiring Story

The story of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks is indeed an inspiring one. Their work in itself is inspiring—theirs is a true service to all their fellow men for communication is the very breath of life. Their history of hardship, their perseverance and ultimate victory is inspiring. We are proud to salute these Federal workers, in the oldest labor organization of Federal Government employees in existence. They set the example and paved the way for the other unions in Government. In the Post Office Department alone six other organizations followed the leadership of the N.F.P.O.C., namely the National Association of Letter Carriers (1917), the National Postal Transport Association (1917), the National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers (1920), the National Association of Post Office and Railway Mail Service Mail Handlers (1937), the National Federation of Special Delivery Messengers (1937), and the National Association of Postal Supervisors (1946). The seven affiliated organizations of postal workers have formed a joint body and work together harmoniously on all legislative measures of mutual interest.

In writing this article for our JOURNAL we acknowledge with thanks the kind assistance of Mr. E. C. Hallbeck, legislative representative of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Mr. Raymond A. Newman, secretary of the Washington local, N.F.P.O.C., Mr. Gordon Bell, assistant postmaster of Washington and Mr. Douglas Wolf, public relations director of the D.C. post office. Without their cooperation this article could never have been written.

With the Ladies

(Continued from page 24)

ders so beautifully, dries so quickly and makes ironing unnecessary.

Another "incidentally," girls—pack lightly. Most of us going on a trip take everything we own, are burdened with a lot of luggage on our trip and end up carrying a good deal of it back home with us "untouched by human hands" except to move it from suitcase to hotel bureau drawer and back again. And don't bother taking along creams and lotions and the like. Save space and possible breakage by getting these after you arrive.

Remember our hints on other occasions about packing? If you use plenty of tissue paper and fold all garments carefully they'll come through unscathed with practically nary a wrinkle.

For the Inner Woman

Now we bring up a point which I think is a very important point in question to the visitor to a new city. It's that question of where to eat. Happy eating always plays an interesting role in most people's vacations, so here are a few places that come highly recommended in Miami and Miami Beach. Now don't blame me if the roast beef turns out to be burned and the mashed potatoes cold—I've never been to Miami myself and had to depend on others for this information but these are good or at least that's the way I "heered" it! IN MIAMI:

Burdine's Grill and Tropical Tea Room—Burdine's Store, 2nd Floor, 22 East Flagler. Pleasant room, good menu. Luncheon only.

Edith and Fritz, 3236 North Miami Avenue. Excellent cuisine, unusual menu. Top specialties are Florida lobster or shrimp. Eat all you want of either for moderate price.

The Garden, 2235 Southwest 8th Street, Viennese cooking. Pleasant dining room and attractive garden.

The Marina, Dinner Key, Cocanut Grove. Striking waterfront dining room and nice cocktail terrace overlooking the Bay.

Old Saratoga Inn, Biscayne Boulevard at 77th Street. Good general menu. Locally popular.

IN MIAMI BEACH:

Mary P. Eng, 565 41st Street. Fine Chinese food. Expensive.

Gatti's Restaurant, 1427 West Avenue. Splendid Italian dishes served either indoors or in the garden.

The Lighthouse, Baker's Haulover, Route, 1A seven miles north. Attractive setting and good seafood.

Maxim's, 9516 Harding Avenue. Attractive, new. Excellent French cuisine. Fairly expensive.

And that's all for now ladies. So long. Hope to see you come October in Miami!



Miami

Scene of the 24th I. B. E. W. CONVENTION



MIAMI—beautiful city of the leisurely life, where that “lucky old sun” shines 359 days each year, has put a big “welcome” mat out for the delegates to our 24th Convention. In just a little over two months now our delegates from local unions—north and south and east and west, all over these United States, Canada, Hawaii and Panama, will be starting out by train and plane and auto to meet in this friendly city and conduct our Brotherhood business and make the policies and laws that will govern our union till we meet again. It will be a big convention, Brothers, with lots of important business to transact, but there should be some time for relaxation and sight-seeing, and the state of Florida and

the City of Miami have a great deal to offer. We thought we’d tell you a little about “Things to See and Do” now, so you may make your plans.

First off—a word about Miami’s climate which is the keynote to her “success story.” Research has shown that Miami’s near perfect climate is matched in only five small regions in the entire world. Extremes of heat and cold are unknown. The highest temperature ever recorded there was 96° and there has never been a heat wave. Average temperature for the winter season (November through March) is 69.7°. The average for spring-summer-fall (April through October) is 79.1°—less than 10° higher. The surf remains about 70°

all year. Cooling ocean breezes leave the air unusually clean and free of pollen irritants.

Miami and Miami Beach are twin cities that in tourists’ eyes are one. Biscayne Bay, spanned by three causeways, separates the two.

In little more than quarter of a century, miles of rainbow-hued dwellings, elaborate hotels, luxurious estates and fine office buildings have sprung up from what used to be swamp and jungle and sand dunes. Islands have been dredged from the bay and glorified by beautiful tropical palms and plants. A great deal of money has been spent to create this gorgeous “synthetic” city and it has become the winter playground of the world. To a visitor seeing it for the first time and viewing its shining spires, tropical foliage, the sapphire blue of its waters, its azure skies with their gorgeous cloud formations and always the glorious sun, it seems a place dreamed about or a set for a fabulous motion picture.

And people say they feel better and live longer in Miami. Perhaps it’s true. You know Ponce de Leon when he discovered Florida and landed there one Easter morning some four and a half centuries ago, thought he had discovered the



1. Convention sessions will be held on Dinner Key, former seaplane base.

2. The McAllister Hotel, facing Biscayne Blvd., will be the headquarters.



fountain of youth. Native Miami-ans believe this about their city too. Remember the delegate to our Atlantic City Convention who extended the invitation offering Miami as convention city? He said for years they never had a cemetery because no one ever died, but because they hated to be so different from other cities they built a cemetery and imported a body from Brooklyn to bury there.

Miami's show street is Biscayne Boulevard. Flanked by royal palms, it is a four-lane street which runs parallel to beautiful landscaped Bayfront Park, overlooking Biscayne Bay. At intervals broad causeways reach from island to island across to Miami Beach and provide bases for seaplanes, speedboats and sightseeing blimps. Biscayne Bay is harbor for coast liners, yachts, fishing and excursion boats.

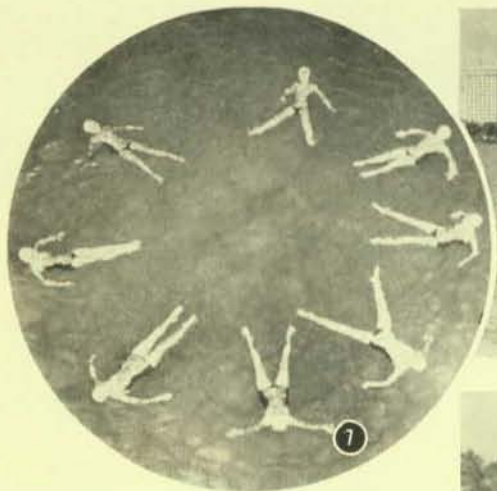
Extending westward from the bay and waterfront park, is Miami's shopping and theatre district. It runs for about a dozen blocks and Flagler Street is the

3. Bayfront Park, one of the city's many palm-studded parks, is located near McAllister Hotel, seen at right.

4. Sight-seeing criuse is a "must" for Miami visitors. Glass bottom affords view of tropical fishlife.

5. Miami is fabulous for its miles of white sand beaches. This one is on the green waters of Biscayne Bay.

6. A bit of Hawaii right in Florida. Tahiti Beach at Miami is patterned after the famous Pacific playground.



7. Miami, with its beautiful girls and expert swimmers, was natural place for developing water ballet.

8. Water skiing is one of the most popular of ocean sports. Here, skiers are seen against Miami's skyline.

9. Speedboats skim across glassy water of Biscayne Bay. Boating is one of Miamian's favorite hobbies.

10. A bit slower than the speedboats but just as thrilling, these sailboats demand skill and nerve.



center. Open-front shops sell everything from boxes of fruit to hand-painted neckties.

Some of the points of interest to be seen in downtown Miami, are first of all Bayfront Park, mentioned above, Miami's civic and recreational center. It has 40 acres, beautifully landscaped and threaded with walks. Pelicans and gulls can be found there in abundance. In the park is an amphitheatre of rather bizarre design—Moorish architecture. This amphitheatre was the scene of the attempted assassination of President Roosevelt in 1933 and which resulted in the death of Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago.

This park contains the outdoor observatory with two five-inch refracting telescopes erected on stands.

It is interesting to visit the Municipal Yacht Basin and city docks on the east and north edges of the park, late in the afternoon when the deep-sea fishing boats come in, bearing their catches of sailfish, barracuda, tarpon and other game fish.

It is here too that visitors take the sight-seeing boat trips through Biscayne Bay, the Miami River, canals, inland waterways and lakes.

Fifteen such boats operate from the city yacht basin, within a stone's throw of all the downtown hotels.

One has a glass bottom so passengers may see tropical fish flitting through coral reefs on the ocean bed.

Two craft sail up the Miami River, past Seminole Indian villages and tropical jungles.

Three vessels take visitors past the \$15,000,000 Deering estate

(James Deering of agricultural implement fame) and other palatial shore-front mansions at the south end of Biscayne Bay and Cape Florida.

Two cruise through man-made islands, as well as canals and other waterways as they work their way along the northern part of the bay.

Three more have a route through Indian Creek and Lake Surprise.

One all-day cruise goes to Fort Lauderdale, up the New River and through the Inland Waterway system.

Another boat features moonlight cruises on romantic Biscayne



Bay with dancing and other entertainment.

Two firms each operate five speed boats which give visitors thrilling dashes through the blue waters of the Miami area.

Most of the sight-seeing cruises cost \$1.50 per person including tax.

To get back to the sights of downtown Miami, there is the interesting Miami Aquarium, which is a ship set in sand, on Biscayne Boulevard at N.E. 5th Street.

Another is the Dade County Courthouse, N.E. corner of West Flagler Street and N.W. 1st Avenue. This is a 28-story neo-classic structure with Doric columns and frieze. It has a temple-like octagonal upper story with pyramidal roof. The 16th to 19th floors are occupied by the "escape-proof" county jail. This building was erected in 1927 at a cost of \$4,000,000 and at night when it is bril-

11. A flock of flamingoes replace horses in off-season periods as attraction at famed Hialeah Park.

12. Rare trees, birds and animals are tourist attractions. This is a huge Galapagos at home in Miami zoo.

13. Many varieties of wild fowl like these white ibis can be seen in the Everglades National Park, near Miami.

14. Seminole Indians form only tribe which did not surrender to white man. Here, youths wrestle 'gators for "fun."

15. At one of Miami's many zoos, a trainer puts vicious-looking tiger through the paces. Note the teeth!

lantly lighted, can be seen for miles.

Then there is the First Presbyterian Church, S.W. corner of E. Flagler Street and S.E. 3rd Avenue. This is Miami's oldest church and the rear part of the edifice is fashioned after that of an old church in Scotland. Extravagant offers have been made for the land on which it rests but Henry M. Flagler, the builder, specified that it was never to be sold.

There are many sights of interest to be seen a little farther out in Miami proper or in adjacent communities.

Hialeah Park is one most people will want to visit. Even though it won't be racing season at Convention time, you will probably want to see where the ponies run at one of the world's most famous race tracks. It is beautiful to observe anyway. The wide oval track rings a 92-acre area in lawns and flower beds surrounding a 32-acre artificial lake which is the home of 600 pink flamingoes and swans. Then there is the magnificent spectacle, when in bloom, of the 250-foot trel-

(Continued on page 34)

Key to Sky View of Miami Pictured on Pages 32-33

(1 Through 23, Hotels)

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1—Alcazar. | 11—Liberty. | 21—Royalton. |
| 2—Alhambra. | 12—McAllister. | 22—Strand. |
| 3—Belfort. | 13—Miami. | 23—Urmey. |
| 4—Berni. | 14—Miami Colonial. | 24—Convention Auditorium. |
| 5—Columbus. | 15—Miller. | 25—Yacht Basin. |
| 6—Cortez. | 16—Park. | 26—Bayfront Park. |
| 7—Dallas Park. | 17—Patricia. | 27—Biscayne Blvd. |
| 8—El Comodoro. | 18—Pershing. | 28—City Hall. |
| 9—Everglades. | 19—Plaza. | 29—Daily News. |
| 10—Leamington. | 20—Robert Clay. | |



16. Playful Porpoise leaps into air to snatch food from pretty fisherettes at the "Theater of the Sea."

17. World's largest charter sports fishing fleet docks almost within the shadow of Miami's skyscrapers.

18. Giant tuna such as these being unloaded at Cat Cay dock, half hour by air from Miami, are in abundance.



Sky View of

24

**I.B.E.W.
CONVENTION AUDITORIUM
DINNER KEY**



CONVENTION CITY

See Numbers Key on Page 31



lis covered with bougainvillea flowers.

The Orange Bowl Stadium is worth a look-see even when nothing is going on. It seats 60,000.

International Airport is interesting. It ranks second only to New York City as the world's biggest airport with regard to volume of traffic.

Everglades National Park is almost a must. A hard-surfaced road, passable in dry weather, extends 70 miles into the park.

Parts of the park have never been penetrated by white man. There are waving fields of sawgrass savannas, swamps, numerous stands of mahogany and other tropical hardwood trees, meandering streams and hundreds of tiny lakes choked by heavy growths of mangroves and jungle hammocks.

It was on the edge of this mysterious land that John James Audubon painted and classified birds never before seen by civilized man. Herons, ibis and other wading birds, strange to the North Temperate Zone share rookeries in the jungle tangles.

Alligators and crocodiles inhabit the swamps with otter and raccoon. Deer and bear range in higher ground.

But you don't have to go to the Everglades to see natural beauty and rare species of flora and fauna.

One outstanding example of this is Miami's world-famed Parrot Jungle, which fascinated Britain's Winston Churchill during his Miami vacation a few years back.

The Parrot Jungle consists of a

large tropical hammock featuring unusual jungle trees, ferns, air plants, wild orchids, and gulches in which water rises and falls with the tides, in addition to hundreds of brilliantly-plumed macaws, parrots, cockatoos, parakeets, lovebirds, pheasants, flamingos, alligators and monkeys.

Nearby is a monkey jungle in which thousands of monkeys live wild in the forests. Here the monkeys run free and the visitors are "caged," touring the area by way of screened-in walkways which protect them from the curious little animals.

Many of our members are probably already happily anticipating getting in a little fishing some time during their visit to Florida, and Miami is world-famous for big game fishing in the Gulf Stream.

Thirty-four sturdy charter boats which take sportsmen into the blue Miami waters are berthed in the

City Yacht Basin within the shadow of downtown hotels.

As for night life, there are many bright spots with top performers of Hollywood and New York. Prices come high.

Space is running short. Just a note on the auditorium where our Convention sessions will be held. It takes its odd name Dinner Key Auditorium from its location on Dinner Key which derives its moniker from the fact that in the early days of Miami, the area, then an island was a favorite picnic site for residents.

Now, some visitors always like to have a little historical and statistical data available about a state or city which they plan to visit, so for their benefit:

Florida was discovered Easter Sunday, March 27, 1513 by the Spaniard Ponce de Leon in his search for the fountain of youth.

(Continued on page 63)



19. Day and night, anglers throng bridges and shore of Biscayne Bay to try for waters' variety of fish.



Brother Rothganger Is Council Candidate

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—SPECIAL NOTICE TO ST. LOUIS COUNTY RESIDENTS! Brother Edward L. Rothganger, a member of Local No. 1 is a candidate for the second Council District of St. Louis County on the Republican ticket. Brother Rothganger is the only candidate having a good labor background and friendly to labor on either the Republican or Democratic ticket in this district and this is also true of all of St. Louis County. The big interests always try to elect those that are favorable to them regardless whether they are Republicans or Democrats. Labor should take notice and at least do the same.

Brother Rothganger is an attorney entitled to practice in all the State and Federal courts. He is also a good union man, having been a member of the Brotherhood for more than 45 years in continuous good standing.

Let's all get behind Bro. Rothganger and see that he is elected, as we need more such men to administer our affairs. Of course, the first thing to remember is that you must be registered to be eligible to vote. The St. Louis L.L.P.E. is putting on an extensive campaign to get all the voters registered.

REMEMBER! YOU MUST BE REGISTERED TO VOTE!

Following are the newly elected officers of Local No. 1: John O'Shea, president, Frank W. Jacobs, business manager, Gus Loepker, vice president, E. O. Suhm, recording secretary, Leo J. Hennessey, financial secretary, John Muffler, treasurer.

Members of the Executive Board: Ed. Lockman, Richard Naes, Gus Peters, Lee Bruns, Walter Lundt.

Members of the Examining Board: Jim Matthews, Charles Raymond, F. George Schmidt.

Delegates to Convention: A. F. Loepker, Paul Nolte, Ed. Rede-meier, Jim Hartman, Walter Lundt, John Meinert, Jim Matthews, Ernie Suhm, George Bresnan, Ed. Lockman, Frank Jacobs, Jr., Ed. Hoock, Lee Bruns, Walter O'Shea, Richard Naes, Lester Schaettler, Trip Smith, Marty Williams, F. George Smith, Lee Kilian, John Muffler, Orville Gibson, Walker Hudson, Vernon Fish, Jim Quinn, Al Siepman, Joe Probst, Marvin Thompson.

M. A. MORRY NEWMAN, P.S.
The Lover of "Light" Work

Graduation Exercises Held for Apprentices

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Here is the end of June, as this is written, and it dawns on us that 1950 is half gone. It seems only a few weeks ago

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

since we celebrated New Year's Day and possibly made a few resolutions. As the years pass, each succeeding one seems to pass a little faster than the one that preceded it, at least to those of us that belong to the "not so young" generation and we wonder if we are ever going to accomplish half the things we set out to do.

These reminiscent thoughts were set in motion by our attendance at the graduation exercises of the apprentices of Local Union No. 3, I.B.E.W., on June 16th, at Roosevelt Hall, New York City. Twenty-seven young men advanced from fifth year apprentices to "A" journeymen and 83 from fourth year apprentice to fifth year apprentice. To give all their names would require too much space but we surely wish we could give them a lot of publicity as they have all worked hard and earned the honors that they received.

The exercises were conducted by Mr. Louis Freund, chairman of the Vocational and Apprenticeship Committee of the Joint Industry Board of the Electrical Industry. With the assistance of his committee, composed of contractor and union representatives, he did a wonderful job of keeping to schedule and making the exercises interesting to all. The graduates, their relatives and friends were addressed by Jere. P. Sullivan, president of L. U. No. 3; Edward F. Geyer, graduate of the class of 1946; Nelson S. Hibshman, dean, School of Engineering, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager L. U. No. 3; John J. Sandler, director, N. Y. State Apprenticeship Council and Ralph Wright, Assistant Secretary of Labor, U. S. Labor Department, all of whom spoke most interestingly. The writer failed to get a complete list of the prizes but in the journeymen's group there were three first prizes, one hundred dollar U. S. Savings Bonds, three second prizes, fifty dollar U. S. Savings Bonds and three third prizes, twenty-five dollar U. S. Savings Bonds. The multiple prizes were due to there being two groups and several ties in the examination standings. Guess some of us were born about 30 years too soon, eh?

Many other distinguished guests were present but here again lack of space forbids giving their names, but their presence was much appreciated.

At this writing the two houses of Congress have passed bills amending the Social Security Law and the differences are being ironed out in the conference committees. It is expected to go into effect September 1, 1950. If and when it does go into effect it will be a boon to those already receiving benefits and will no doubt enable many to retire who at present are unable to do so because of the meager benefits.

There is still much of President Truman's program to be taken up but there is also much opposition to this program and now with the Commies acting up in Korea, it is anybody's guess as to what Congress will do before adjourning.

We still have an election coming up in November and much work to be done to oust Taft and his satellites of the T-H law, so it behooves us not to follow Congress' example by adjourning but to stay on the job and work harder if possible to accomplish what we have set out to do. If we work half as hard to attain our ends as the Commies do to attain theirs, it will be a cinch.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

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Baseball Is Subject Of Springfield Talk

L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Now that the summer is well underway, "The Noon-Hour Open Forum" discussions seem somehow to lead sooner or later into baseball. Springfield, has always been a great baseball city and this year boasts of a team that plays in the International League, the Springfield Cubs.

Not to be outdone, Local No. 7 also has a ball team, a softball team, but a ball team never the less, with nice new red and black uniforms and playing in the Triple A Industrial League.

The Springfield Daily News of Monday, June 16th, 1950, ran a short article under the heading, "THIRTY-FIVE YEARS TODAY" which I am going to copy "ad verbum".

"The electricians moved into a triple tie for the league leadership of the Building Trades League with the Plumbers and Bricklayers. Each team sported a three to one mark. The Electricians' latest victim was the Plumbers who succumbed, four to three, in ten innings on the Forest

Springfield Teams of 1915 and 1950



Baseball Team of 1915, Local No. 7. First row: Flannagan, Manning, Monahan. Second row: Donahue, Canty, Fitzgerald, Risley. Third row: Aryes, Sullivan, Strobull, Whyte.



Baseball Team of 1950, Local No. 7. Back row: J. Defalco, B. Stagnero, J. Bonzagni, B. Fleming, B. McAuliffe, J. Larounis. Front row: B. McCarron, H. Busha, F. Haley, R. Penniman, J. McCarthy. Not in picture: W. Clune, T. McCaffery, V. Goldberg, M. Labuda.

Park terrain. Whyte, Sullivan, Donahue, Fitzgerald, Flannagan, Manning, Canty, Risley and Monahan represented the Electricians while Clune, Lawless, Keough, Goggins, Kirby, Milbier, Cuneo, Davis, Flaherty and Thomas performed for the Plumbers. Flaherty in defeat, struck out 15 of the opposition, while Manning, the winner, hung up 10 k's to his record. Left fielder, Canty, slugged out three hits, one a round-tripper, for the winners and Kirby slammed out a homer for the losers. Shortstop Lawless, sparkled afield and at the bat for the defeated."

"Matty" Sullivan still had a picture of this famous team of 1915, which was a little worse for wear and tear, but with a little patching and retouching, I was able to make a copy for the "JOURNAL".

Today, the Paul Canty who won that game with his home run, is our recording secretary and Matty Sullivan, is on the Executive Board.

IRVING WEINER, P.S.

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Baltimore Local Elects Officers

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—At the regular monthly business meeting of Local Union No. 28, nomination of officers took place. On the following Friday, which was June 9th, the election was held. All of the incumbents were reelected with one exception. Brother R. S. Melchior was defeated in a very close race by Brother Frank A. Klein for membership on the Executive Board. The list of officers for the coming year will be as follows: Brother Carl G. Scholtz, busi-

ness manager, Brother Ed. G. Rost, Jr., president, Bro. John M. Franz, vice president, Brother Lou Polley, recording secretary, Brother Geo. H. Neukomm, financial secretary, Brother Izzy Franz, treasurer.

The four members to the Executive Board will be: Brother Henry Maas, Brother Frank A. Klein, Brother A. Tartino, Brother John Cordes.

Brother Carl Scholtz, as most of you probably know, is starting his 15th year as business manager of Local Union No. 28; with a record that is incomparable both in managing the local affairs and keeping the Brothers working.

There are a multitude of little things that our business manager does for the benefit of the Brothers that they never know or even hear about. Here is one of those things I will have to tell you about. How many members know that Brother Scholtz has been working the picket line with a sign on his back every morning for the past two weeks from 7:00 a.m. to 8:30 a.m.? How much more can one expect from a business manager?

While nosing around one evening looking for something to write about, Brother Harry Miller of Local Union No. 28 slipped me a little piece of paper, saying that it might give me something to write about. But instead of writing about it I am going to give it to you complete and unabridged for it surely is something to think about. Here it is:

TEN WAYS TO KILL AN ORGANIZATION

1. Don't go to the meetings.
2. If you do go, be late.
3. If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of going.
4. If you do attend the meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and the members.
5. Never accept office, as it is easier to criticize than to do things.
6. Get sore if you are not appointed on a committee, but if you are do not attend the meetings.
7. If you are asked by the president to give your opinion on some matter tell him you have nothing to say.
8. After the meeting has adjourned, tell everyone how things should have been run.
9. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when other members use their ability to help matters along—howl out that the organization is run by a clique.
10. Hold back on your dues or don't pay at all until they come after you.

TAKE HEED:

"Are you an active member?"

The kind that would be missed; or are you just content that your name is on the list?"

I think that Brother Miller really has something here.

Baltimore Members Who Worked on New Station



Members of Local No. 28, I.B.E.W., employed by the Howard P. Foley Company on the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company's Westport Generating Station, Baltimore, Maryland, together with company inspectors. Names of men, reading left to right, are as follows: First row seated, A. Milwicz, H. Tracey, J. Kennedy, L. Teano, H. Offutt, R. Caldwell, L. Taylor, H. Hittel, B. Douglas, G. Herold, C. Daniel, D. Coale, foreman, L. Simon, L. Kirby, G. Medicus, P. Wyatt, general foreman, J. G. Daniel, superintendent; Second row, J. W. McCann, C.G.E.L. and P. Co., J. Poffenberger, G. Marshall, G. Pensyl, J. Doris, K. Freeman, W. McCormick, C. O. Geese, Jr., J. Yingling, F. Schmidt, H. Groscup, R. Heath, T. Dougherty, L. Hefner, F. Bandel, L. Offutt, foreman, C. Buresch, G. Eveson, H. D. Glover, Jr., timekeeper, G. McClelland, W. Dunn, foreman, E. Rost, president of Local 28, C. Scholtz, business manager of Local 28, C. O. Geese, Sr., representative for the H. P. Foley Co., H. R. Beckmann, inspector, C.G.E.L. and P. Co., J. C. Snyder, inspector, C.G.E.L. and P. Co.; Third row, C. Moulton, A. Kruss, W. T. Soutor, inspector, C.G.E.L. and P. Co., C. Elliott, G. O. Manzer, inspector, C.G.E.L. and P. Co., A. Kloczewski, J. Weigle, R. Greene, H. Herrman, M. Koenig, J. Yingling, F. Robinson, W. Graham, J. Robinson, W. Wyatt, W. Shaeffer, M. Schnitzlein, E. Ilgenfritz, L. Quinter, S. Stammerro, E. Kalb, R. Foote, F. Meise, P. Sweeny, inspector, C.G.E.L. and P. Co.; Fourth row, E. Eder, D. Horne, A. Vail, and D. Davis.

The coming attraction for this summer for the members of Local Union No. 28 will be an outing to be held in the very near future, have fun, eh fellows!

With nothing else to say or write about I will close with a little proverb that seems to answer my question: What is wrong with some people? "Few things are needful to make the wise man happy, but nothing satisfies the fool."

A. S. ANDERSON, P.S.

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Six 50-Year Members Honored at Cleveland

L. U. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO—On Wednesday, April 26th, at 7:30 p.m., the members of Local Union No. 39 gathered at Swiss Hall, Cleveland, Ohio to honor and present scrolls and 50-year pins to the following members of Local Union No. 38, who had attained 50 years continuous good standing in the Brotherhood: William M. Alexander, Louis E. Douglas, Frank W. Edmonds, Henry Erhardt, Robert A. Logan, and Dan Solloway.

Unfortunately Brother William Shourds was unable to be in attendance as his residence in recent years has been in St. Petersburg, Florida,

and Brother Shourds will be presented with his pin from a local union in that vicinity.

Another sad incident was the fact that since our last presentation ceremony, Brother Al J. Bunton had passed on.

Preceding the presentation ceremonies, a dinner was tendered to the old timers, and in attendance at this dinner was International President Dan W. Tracy, International Vice-President Gordon M. Freeman, President of the Cleveland Federation of Labor and Business Manager of the Cleveland Building Trades Council Jack Burns, and Secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor William Finegan, Carl Turner, our first 50-year member to whom a pin and scroll were presented with appropriate ceremonies last year, and Clyde Misener, the son of Ira Misener, one of the charter members of Local Union No. 38, along with the officers of Local Union No. 38.

From the dinner, the party proceeded to Swiss Hall, where after very appropriate addresses made by Brother Burns, Brother Freeman, and Brother Tracy, International President Tracy presented the scroll and pin to each of the old timers, congratulating them on their having attained this outstanding honor.

The presentation ceremonies were followed by a buffet lunch and other appropriate refreshments. Everybody in attendance had a good time, and this affair will become an annual event with the local union.

CLAYTON R. LEE, B. M.

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Springfield Local Plans Fall Picnic

L. U. 51, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Considerable time has passed since you heard from us. News has been stacking up so we think we should pass it along to the JOURNAL.

On September 16th, this fall, our local will have a picnic at Springfield for all Local 51 members and families. The place is the Illinois State Fair Grounds in the 4-H Building. The time is 1:00 p.m. until midnight. This is a very nice place to have a picnic at this time of year as we will be under shelter and can have heat if necessary.

There is plenty of parking space for all. Games will be provided for the children, with refreshments for all during entire meeting. A baked ham dinner will be served at 6:00 p.m.

Vice President Boyle will give the principle address of the evening. In-

President Tracy Presents Scrolls at Cleveland



International President Tracy (right) with group of veteran members of Local Union 38. See letter from local.

Champions of Cleveland League



The California Electric Team of Local 38's bowling league won the championship of the 16-team league in Cleveland, Ohio. The champions, shown here, from left include B. Batke, F. Dusek, E. Brandt, W. Sinclair, F. Dilsera, F. Batke. These bowling stalwarts were prominent figures at the I.B.E.W.'s fifth annual tournament.

vitations have been extended to President Tracy and International Secretary J. Scott Milne. Bobby Kaye's orchestra will furnish the music for dancing in the excellent auditorium after the dinner hour.

Admission for all this is by tickets, available from all officers and stewards at only \$1.00 per single ticket, or \$2.00 per family ticket.

Use the Eighth Street entrance and drive direct to the 4-H Building.

Come on, fellows and gals. Let's all turn out and have a grand time. Gals, bring your boy friend and fellows, bring your girl friend. Let's have all the married couples also and their children. Make it a great big Local 51 family affair.

Don't forget the date, September 16, 1950.

Our local, in conjunction with the Illinois State Board of Vocational Education is preparing to conduct three different training courses this fall. One is to be for the telephone workers of Bloomington. Another is for electric workers in Peoria, and last but not least, one for the gas distribution workers in Springfield.

All the courses are well along in development and should be ready to start as soon as other summer activities are over. All should be under way by September 15, 1950.

The courses are to be pilot courses and if everything goes well, will be

40- and 50-Year Members Honored at Newark, New Jersey



A picture of the 40-year men of Local No. 52, from left to right, are: Back row: Wm. Gladson, M. Hansen, C. Cronshey, E. Pfeider, M. Silver, H. Burke. Second row: Wm. Malone, J. K. Laird, Wm. Babcock, E. Cooper, H. Wilson, C. McClellan, H. Schroeder. Seated: C. Hoffman, E. Beavers, F. Miller, C. Werner, A. Hutloff, E. Schroeder.

extended to cover other groups within our jurisdiction.

We shall try to improve the workers' knowledge of their job as it applies to both apprentices and old timers as well. We shall try to set up a course that will be interesting to both apprentices and oldsters alike. We want everyone who goes through these courses to come out better mechanics as a result of the time spent in study.

We would like to receive suggestions from other locals who have put on training courses, as to how to conduct these courses. Tell us your experience and we will be grateful. Mail your suggestions to Roscoe Tolliver, I.B.E.W., Local 51, Springfield, Illinois.

CHARLES M. MILLER, P. S.

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"Blowout" at Newark Honors More Oldtimers

L. U. 52, NEWARK, N. J.—The last few years have found the pages of the JOURNAL replete with pictures of the "old timers" of various locals. The pride that one feels when viewing these faces makes one grateful for his membership in the Brotherhood. We of No. 52 have a fair share of old timers in our midst who to date have not appeared in the JOURNAL.

Last November our local gave a "blowout" for these men. The entire membership was invited to this affair where the Brothers feasted upon everything from soup to nuts. The



These 50-year men of Local No. 52 are E. Beavers, F. Miller, C. Werner.

entertainment committee, under the able direction of Financial Secretary Jake Turner, saw to it that we were well filled and royally entertained. The committee also did a fine job of soliciting prizes from our local contractors and supply houses.

The evening's fun was interrupted for a short time while our President, H. Greeley, presented the plaques that certified 40 or more years of membership in the I.B.E.W. Upon completion of the presentations, Brother Greeley made a few remarks

praising the old timers for their fortitude in withstanding the trials and tribulations that were attendant upon the Brotherhood's inception and its infancy. He concluded his speech by admonishing the Brothers to remember what these men have contributed and to treat them with the deference due them whenever they can.

The following are the 40-year men: William Gladson, Morton Hansen, Charles Cronshey, Eugene Pfeider, Martin Silver, Henry Burke, William

Former New Yorkers in California



These former members of Local Union 41, Buffalo, New York, held a re-union at San Diego, California on May 20 during the California State Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans. From left, front row: Harry Schaening, Edward Spath, R. W. Lester, William Ruth, Oscar Mueller. Back row: John Holzer, Henry Fink, William Maloney.

Malone, J. Kendall Laird, William Babcock, Edward Cooper, Horace Wilson, Clarence McClellan, Henry Schroeder, Charles Hoffman, Al Hutloff, Ed Schroeder. The 50-year men are: Ed Beavers, Fred Miller, and Charles Werner. All of these men are active members except Fred Miller and Charles Werner.

FRANCIS MACKEY, P. S.

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P. U. D. Participates in I. B. E. W. Pension Fund

L. U. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—For long range importance, nothing done by 77 in many years equals the contract with the Kittitas P.U.D. This agreement, for the first time any place within our jurisdiction, provides for participation by the utility in the I.B.E.W. pension fund to the amount of \$1.00 a month for each member.

The Seattle City Transit negotiations are completed with additional vacation after five years service and 10 guaranteed holidays per annum.

West Coast Telephone is asking permission of the State to purchase the Telephone Service Company, and since we have a union shop agreement with them, the organizing of telephone service will be automatically resolved in our favor providing the State Public Service Commission approves the sale.

Art Kenny has replaced John Salie as business representative in the Spokane office. Brother Salie, after many

years of service on the business staff of 77, was forced to resign due to illness in his family.

The election to select delegates for the I.B.E.W. Convention has been completed, but unfortunately most of those elected were in or very near Seattle. In an attempt to rectify this hereafter, Business Manager L. C. Smith has recommended to the Local Union Executive Board that our territory be zoned so that the delegates will be allocated geographically in accordance with the membership distribution and furthermore that all officers of Local 77 shall be delegates as a result of their election to office.

The Northwest Line Contractors Chapter of the N.E.C.A. proposed new contract was rejected by the membership of Locals 77, 125, 483, and 659. There were 203 AGAINST, to, 105 FOR, out of 909 ballots sent out. The most important of numerous changes it called for was \$3.00 a day in lieu of travel time. The Labor-Management Committee, which is composed of contractor representatives and the business managers of Locals 77, 125, 483, and 659, will meet in the near future in a further attempt to resolve the differences.

During 1950, Local 77 has made gains for our members in every utility excepting Seattle City Light. The average direct wage increase in the Public Utility Districts has been not less than five cents per hour in addition to pension benefits costing approximately 10c per hour. The final P.U.D. to settle was Pacific, follow-

ing a 5½ day walkout which began June 8 and ended June 13. This strike followed months of negotiations and refusal to either arbitrate or go to conciliation by the P.U.D. manager. We had the support of the Central Labor Council of Willapa Harbor, and the Chambers of Commerce in Raymond and South Bend. A committee of citizens in Pacific territory met with the P.U.D. commissioners, and with the manager, and succeeded in getting negotiations resumed. Mr. Chet King, State representative from the district, sat in at the final negotiations as a representative of the public. The settlement was a complete victory for 77 in all disputed issues. The most important disputes involved seniority clauses of long standing for foremen and double time on paid holiday work.

Brother Clarence Harlander is temporarily on the staff working on job reclassification for "BA" members in Cowlitz, Lewis, and Grays Harbor Public Utility Districts. He is exceptionally qualified for this, as following years of service in what is now the Snohomish P.U.D., he did job reclassification there.

J. M. HAMMOND, P. S.

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Jamestown, New York Has Golden Anniversary

L. U. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—The Golden Anniversary celebration of Local 106 held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Hotel Jamestown, Saturday evening, June 10th is now a matter of history, but it will long be remembered as one of the most successful parties that this local has ever had.

Because of pressing business President Tracy could not be with us, so Rt. Rev. Father Boland of Buffalo, N. Y., a long-time member of the State Mediation Board gave the invocation and was the speaker of the evening. I think that I speak for everyone present that he gave a very inspiring message.

Our genial friend and Brother William P. Fisher of Buffalo, N. Y. of our sister Local 41 was our master of ceremonies for the affair and performed his duties in a wonderful manner.

The address of welcome was given by Mayor Samuel Stroth of Jamestown, now a past President of the Mayors Conference of New York State.

Remarks were made by Brother Joseph Liggett of Schenectady, Vice President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of the 3rd District; Brother I. Seymour Scott, of Troy, N. Y., President of the New York State Association of Electrical Workers; Brother Jerome Winterholt of Oswego, N. Y., International Representative of Electrical Workers.

Elliott Horn, district representative of the Apprentice Training Council of New York State gave a short talk and introduced Brother Walter Crosby a newly-made pension member who presented the diplomas to the 12 apprentices upon the completion of their apprenticeship training program under the guidance of Marion Panzerella of the High School faculty, who deserves much credit for the splendid way in which the boys received their training.

A talk was given by George Ritzer, president of the Central Labor Council.

Brother Liggett presented service pins and certificates of service to Brother Frank Ball who received a 45-year pin with 49 years service, Brother William (Billy) McLean a 45-year pin with 48 years service, Brothers Levi Johnson and Elmer Stromdahl both received 35-year pins and both have 38 years service. Your scribe being the chairman of the affair presented the balance of the pins to the following Brothers, 30-year pins to Birt O. Kinne, Evar Brugge, Allen Webeck, Harry Seymour, Edward Willetts, Arthur C. Anderson and Emil Flyckt who is now living in Detroit and could not be present. Twenty-five year pins, Hjalmer Anderson, Carl S. Haglund, Marvin Ahlstrom, Maurice Carlson, Eugene S. Chase, Arthur J. Lawson, Walter Crosby, Clarence Johnson, Robert Sederholm and Harold Phillips of Arlington, Virginia who was not able to be with us.

Twenty-year pins: Ernest J. Anderson, Paul R. Carlson, Sr.

Fifteen-year pins: Raymond L. Anderson, Louis Barton, Clifford Chindgren, Arthur E. Johnson, Floyd W. Moffett, Floyd R. Nelson, C. Torwald Pihl, and Floyd Hetfield.

The Electrical Inspection Department was represented by our own Brother, Eugene S. Chase and his assistant Alton B. Sprague and John Elfin formerly of this city, now of Buffalo, N. Y.

We were very glad to see Brother Arthur C. Anderson at the party. He and Mrs. Anderson drove from Arlington, Virginia to be with us to help celebrate.

Our five pension members were given a prominent table by themselves directly in front of the speakers table. They are: Brothers Frank Ball, William McLean, Harry Seymour, Edward Willetts and Walter Crosby.

Following the speeches a floor show was greatly enjoyed, followed by dancing by Sims Molay's 10-piece orchestra.

The Crystal Ballroom was decorated to commemorate the occasion. A beautiful basket of flowers was received from the Jamestown Electrical Contractors Association. All the ladies were presented with a gardenia corsage.

With 50-Year Members of Local Union 46



Last fall two other members of Local 46 celebrated their 50 years' membership in the I.B.E.W. Here International Secretary Milne is shown presenting pins and scrolls to Brothers Alexander Washington and A. W. Esselbach.



On June 14th, Brother Robert Leake of L. U. No. 46 was honored on the occasion of his 50th anniversary in the Brotherhood. In the photo International Representative Gene Heiss is shown presenting Brother Leake with his 50-Year pin and scroll as Harry Hilpert, past president of Local 46 looks on.

The following were chairmen of the committees for the affair who along with their members made the party the success that it was: General chairman, Murray F. Horn; co-chairman, William McClean; Arrangements, Paul Morse; Speakers, Raymond L. Anderson; Entertainment, Emil Jorgenson; Guests, Marshall Carlson; Tickets and Ribbons, C. Arthur Anderson; Decorations, Richard Bonsteel; Publicity, Torwald Pihl; Membership, Evar Brugge; Music, Lawrence Sunquist; History and Service Pins, Allen Webeck; Refreshments, Birger Pihl and Reception, Murray F. Horn.

I can now report that our wage negotiations have been successfully completed with results as follows: 15 cents per hour increase as of June 1st, 10 cents in six months and 10 cents in six months after that, making our new scale next May 1951, \$2.50 per hour on a two-year contract.

Harold Phillips and family are visiting friends in town. He has been living in Arlington, Virginia since before the last War and has just completed building himself a three-apartment building. He attended our last Executive Board meeting and talked over old times with the boys about

Poem of the Month

In The Land of Beginning Again

I wish that there were some wonderful place
Called the Land of Beginning Again,
Where all our mistakes and all our heartaches
And all of our selfish grief,
Could be dropped like a shabby old coat at the door,
And never put on again.
I wish we could come on it unaware,
Like the hunter who finds a lost trail;
I wish that the one whom our blindness had done
The greatest injustice of all
Could be at the gates like an old friend that waits
For the comrade he's gladdest to hail.
We could find all the things we intended to do
But forgot and remembered—too late;
Little praises unspoken, little promises broken,
And all of the thousand and one
Little duties neglected that might have perfected
The day for one less fortunate.
It couldn't be impossible not to be kind in the Land of
Beginning Again,
And the ones we misjudged and ones whom we grudged
Their moments of victory here
Would find in the grasp of our loving clasp
More than penitent lips could explain.

—Anonymous

the fishing trips that they used to go on so often.

Friends here of Stace Keller have learned that he celebrated his 66th birthday Wednesday, June 21st at his home in Birmingham, Alabama. Also learned that he has received his first pension check. A little late Stace, but all the boys wish you a happy birthday and hope that you enjoy yourself in your new home and surroundings.

I think that I have told you all the news so I will sign off for this time. Till we meet again, so-long for now.

MURRAY F. HORN, P. S.

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Too Hot in Ft. Worth To Pound a Typewriter

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEX.—I have never had less to write about than I have at this time and I am going to lay most of it to the weather, for it is just too hot to

pound on a typewriter, especially using the look-and-peck system as I do. I can give you the best news that I have reported in a long time and I guess the hot weather has had a lot to do with that also, for I am happy to report all members are working.

Once again I would like to remind all our members of the Labor Day picnic. We are expecting a big crowd and I know that there is a good time in store for all who come. Your Labor Day Committee is going to do their utmost to see that none go away displeased. You will be mailed a card with a return card attached, please fill out and return this card. In doing this the committee will know just how many to prepare for. The picnic is to be held at the Oakland Avenue Park and for any information you desire in regards to the picnic, just call any one of the committeemen, who are: N. R. Noack, R. W. Harwell, Ed Max, Perry Reeves, Howard Hart, Doyle McClain, J. E. McGee and Earl Robinson.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

Annual Picnic Held By Decatur Local

L. U. 146, DECATUR, ILL.—Our local president, N. P. Primm, has recently appointed me press secretary, so I hope the JOURNAL and the boys who read it will bear with me until I get the hang of writing something interesting.

We held the local's annual picnic June 17th at Spitler Woods State Park this year. We had a very good attendance, and although the day was rather cool I believe every one enjoyed the party. There were plenty of contests for the children, supervised by Miss Freida Coombs of the Decatur Recreation Department. A pair of talented young ladies, twins by the way, from Taylorville, gave several numbers on their accordions. Of course there was plenty of cold beer, pop, ice cream and candy for those who had room left after eating their picnic dinners.

Jerry Baldus from the Chicago Office was present and gave a short talk. Carl Bitschenauer, Business Manager of Local 193, Springfield, Illinois, was also present but could not be persuaded to talk. Our own business manager, A. C. Kohli, surprised and delighted every one with his rendition of a Dutch song, which was very good. Six men were awarded 10-year pins. However, W. E. Kurr was the only one present to receive his personally. The other men were Leroy Barnett, Leroy Colvin, H. W. Harless, William Rathje and O. R. (Hap) Thompson.

As a fitting climax, the drawing for door prizes was held and some fine gifts went to the lucky winners. Most of the gifts, by the way, were donated by our local electrical shops and wholesale electric distributors, who deserve a big hand for their generosity.

Ed Pumphrey, who has been ill for some time, and George Routson, who was injured in an auto accident, were two of the Brothers unable to attend this year's picnic. We sincerely hope they can make the next one.

Our financial secretary, John Herbrig, says the local now has a total of 218 members, which include neon tube benders, sign electricians, motor-winders, welders, cable splicers, linemen and journeyman electricians, not forgetting groundmen and apprentices and maintenance men. Being a mixed local, our members represent a pretty good cross-section of the electrical industry, and provide an opportunity for beginners to specialize in their chosen field.

The Staley job is progressing satisfactorily and will probably run a couple of months yet. Heise Electric Service was awarded the preliminary contract at Borg-Warner and has

been at work about six weeks. Prospects for the summer are fairly good, although there are no big jobs breaking.

Earl Simmons still insists he is going back to California this fall, even if he has to hitch-hike. Johnny (Texas) Clark is now working for Hubbard Electric, and boy! will they get an earful about Texas. Jerry (Slickdome) Wayne has been burning the midnight oil figuring plans and specifications since Leo Heise of Heise Electric Service has been gone on his vacation. Bud Swan is back on the job after a serious operation and seems to be feeling pretty good again.

Our B. A. is sporting a new light Studebaker purchased by the local for local business. He wants all members who are interested in the group insurance plan to contact him soon, as the time is getting short for acceptance of applications.

Well, fellows, this is the story for now. If you have any news or pictures you want published, contact the office or myself and we will try and oblige.

BOB WAYNE, P.S.

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Brother LeClair Is Visitor in Detroit

L. U. 205, DETROIT, MICH.—The history of organizations or groups is usually written about the men who were in position of responsibility and the major events which stand out like mile posts to mark the progress or retrogression of the group effort.

Local Union 205 has decided to extend the time of the administration and thereby prolong this period in the annals of the local. Many very important happenings have left their impression in the past 10 years, but none has created any serious dislocation in the affairs of the local.

Whether it has been a good or bad thing for the organization to continue the policies which have char-



Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

Name _____

L. U. _____

Card No. _____

NEW ADDRESS _____

_____ (Zone No.)

OLD ADDRESS _____

Mail to: Editor, Electrical Workers' Journal
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

acterized our local, the men who some day inherit the fruits of our labors will judge.

We held our elections and the officers were given a vote of confidence by the members.

We were pleasantly surprised by the general chairman of System Council No. 7, Brother E. J. LeClair, who arrived shortly after the meeting was called to order. Brother John Miller, assistant general chairman, accompanied him and both contributed to the success of the meeting.

Taking advantage of his unexpected presence, Brother LeClair was requested to conduct the elections. He handled the job capably and demonstrated his experience as an officer of our Brotherhood.

The officers for the next two years will be President W. L. Ingram, Vice President C. Harris, Secretary J. Paval, Financial Secretary M. Freier, and Treasurer J. Plachta. Brothers H. Wilde, F. Ziemba and J. Vitale were elected to the Executive Board.

In the hands of these men the local should continue to press for militant, progressive, democratic and responsible unionism so far as our small, but energetic, local can be effective.

W. L. INGRAM, P.S.

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A Little of This and That from Atlantic City

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Here it is the middle of the month again and your scribe cannot think of a thing to write about so will have to dig up something once again. Your scribe, after spending the past few months in Local 439 territory, is back home again working in his own back yard. His first job assigned to him by Local 211 through our Business Manager Herb Stickle was the Bud-

weiser sign being erected on the roof of the Mayflower Hotel on the boardwalk here in Atlantic City, N. J. President Frank Camp was on the job but was taken down sick and confined to his home by his doctor and told to take a rest, so yours truly took his place. Frank Brannan who was sent here by Artkraft Strauss Sign Corporation out of New York City to get together the electrical construction of the sign, I have found is a swell guy to work with. Local 211 had four mechanics on the job. The feeders were run in by another contractor locally, McAdam Electric Company. A couple of their men ran the feeders in from the ground floor to the roof. Two of the mechanics were trying to kid yours truly during lunch hour about some of the big words he has used in some of his past articles. Brothers Morris Belland and George Hess are the men I am referring to. I noticed in one of my weekly issues of the Labor paper in their column called "IS ZAT SO?" an article to describe to these Brothers how these big words come about.

"Words, Words, Words!"

"Every business man has wondered some time or other in his life where his lawyer friends get all their words, most of them useless and superfluous. The difference in speech between the ordinary human being and a legal luminary is illustrated quite forcibly in this little story.

"If a man were to give another an orange he would simply say, 'I give you this orange.' But when the translation is entrusted to a lawyer to put in writing he adopts this form:

"I hereby give and convey to you, all and singular my estate and interests, right, title, claim and advantages of and in said orange together with all its rind, juice, pulp, and pits, and all rights and advantages therein,

Notice

Recently the attention of the International President was called to the fact that certain members of our Brotherhood were soliciting information, concerning the employment situation, from our locals in various parts of the country, with the idea in mind to mimeograph this information and forward it to all willing to pay a subscription price.

This practice is in direct opposition to the policy of the Brotherhood and all members are hereby advised not to engage in such pursuits.

with full power to bite, cut, and suck and otherwise eat the same or give the same away, with or without the rind, skin, juice, pulp, or pits, anything hereinbefore or hereinafter or in any other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments of whatever nature or kind, whatsoever, to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding."

How do you like those apples, M. Belland and G. Hess?

On June the 16th, one of the largest drive-in theatres in the state of New Jersey was opened up and its capacity is 900 automobiles. Brother Edgar Herbert, Sr., ran the job. Each car has its individual speaker and certain rows have heaters for the cars to keep the occupants warm. This drive-in theatre is located at Tilton Road and Pomona Circle outside of Pleasantville, New Jersey and about eight miles from Atlantic City. About the time this article is being read there will probably be another drive-in theatre opened to the public of about 400-car capacity on the road leading into Wildwood, New Jersey. Brother Earl Carigan is in the driver's seat and George Hess and yours truly under his wing. I understand that in this drive-in theatre there are to be seats installed for persons who do not care to sit in their cars.

In conclusion your scribe would like to report that he has another reader and his monicker is none other than Brother George Sinn. Thanks for their kind words, Keed. As your scribe has just about run out of news, will try to have a little more news in the September issue. It surely is nice to be working in local territory as one is able to get a round of golf in once in awhile after working hours. Saw a couple of our Brothers on the course this afternoon and also went nine holes with another electrician. I have often wondered why it is that every one says that the day breaks and night always falls. Can anyone enlighten me?

BART "CURLEY" MAISCH, P. S.

Cincinnati Gives Election Results

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—On June 26, 1950, Local 212 held its biennial election of officers with the following results:

William F. Mittendorf, Sr., newly elected president, will be starting this third term as Local 212's president, having served two terms in the past. President Mittendorf has also served on the Executive Board and has been recording secretary; George Schwoppe, vice president, unopposed; John Brennan, financial secretary, unopposed; Edward Schmitt, recording secretary, unopposed; Frank F. Burkhardt, treasurer; and Harry Williams, business manager. The Executive Board: Daniel Johnson, Sr., re-

elected; Victor Feinauer, new member; Robert Newman, re-elected; and George Morris, re-elected. The Examining Board: W. Elmer Bollman, re-elected; Herbert Steinert, re-elected; and Daniel Johnson, Jr., new member. Delegates to the International Convention: Harry Williams, Frank F. Burkhardt, John Brennan, W. Elmer Bollman, and William F. Mittendorf, Sr.

Now that the election is history, each and every officer I know will do his utmost for full cooperation and combined spirit and fellowship so that Local 212 can and will continue to prosper as it has in the past. So let's each and every member pull together so we may accomplish that purpose.

Now on to the subject of our sick members, who, I hope, are all feeling a lot better by now.

I want to remind our members that our annual picnic will be held on Saturday, August 12th, at Gutzwillers Grove. Your committee will endeavor to furnish every possible means to make the day an enjoyable one for each and every member and his family. So make a date for that Saturday, August 12 and come out and enjoy yourselves with your fellow members.

Congratulations to Mr. Joseph Ober, Jr., and his wife and their little child born on June 23rd. And best wishes to Mr. Norbert Ober and his wife and their little baby; and also to Mr. and Mrs. John Brennan and their fourth child; also to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Donaldson on the arrival of Robert, Jr. Best of luck to the new babies and the parents and grandparents.

And so for this time, I shall once again say au revoir from,

E. M. SCHMITT, P.S.
1212's News Hound

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Substantial Gain Made At York, Pennsylvania

L. U. 229, YORK, PA.—Local 229 of York, Pa., is once more back in the news. I say once more advisedly, since by the time this appears I will no longer have any official title.

When our 1949 Negotiating Committee met with such an outstanding failure, this scribe decided to retire in sack cloth and ashes, not to be heard from again in these columns until such time as Local 229 redeemed itself. That time has now arrived. The hourly gain of 27½ cents per hour for journeymen and corresponding increase for apprentices is more than double the national increase for 1950. Looking over a letter I wrote last year at this time, but never submitted, I am reminded that work was nearly as bad then as now. This makes the

success of the latest negotiations all the more remarkable.

We are happy to state that many of our idle men accepted jobs in other jurisdictions. Especially are we indebted to Local 143, Harrisburg; Local 607, Shamokin; Local 5, Pittsburgh; Local 26, Washington, D. C.; Local 313, Wilmington, Delaware; Local 380, Norristown; Local 98, Philadelphia; Local 654, Chester. Without exception these men are working at higher rates which enable them to cope with extra expenses and while some are getting considerable overtime it is feared some difficulty may be experienced when these men must be recalled. While many men are still working out of town it is hoped this condition will soon be relieved.

At a recent meeting a new slate of officers was elected. This slate contains some new faces. Just enough to maintain a democratic organization and yet retain the more experienced officers so necessary to the smooth functioning of any organization. With the new president, Brother Bob Barto, I predict we will regain more lost ground.

STEWART HOLTZINGER, P. S.

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Welfare Plans to Fore In Minneapolis Talks

L. U. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—With the costs of hospitalization, sickness and injury constantly rising, with the costs of living keeping the average worker from being able to set aside any money for an emergency and with Blue Cross and Blue Shield hospital-medical plans being inadequate because of the lack of a monetary payment to the wage earner, the worker then had to find a solution for this problem, and the panacea appeared to be the negotiating meeting.

The membership of Local 292 and our sister Local 110 of St. Paul saw this problem and so instructed their respective negotiating committees to strive towards this end, with the result that both Minneapolis and St. Paul won six cents per hour to be applied towards a Welfare Plan.

The committee from Minneapolis will consist of Brothers Guy Alexander, Carl Gause and Wilbur Butler representing Local 292; and Don Anderson, Al Strohmeier and Oscar Norgren representing the contractors. An impartial chairman is to be chosen by the committee.

Of the six cents per hour, some is to go towards disability benefits and the remainder is to go towards hospital benefits, of which both the wage earner and his dependents shall participate. This writer feels that by having disability payments made to the wage earner for accidents not covered by our Minnesota Workmen's

Compensation Law we are reaching a millenium providing for the wage earner and his dependents at a time when any monetary return is most needed. Steps are being taken to provide adequate hospitalization coverage and many more benefits which will all have to be worked out by the committee so that the most can be had for the money put into this plan.

Since this plan's coverage is still to be worked out, I shall have to go into the actual benefits at a later date.

These plans are all purchased from an insurance company, and this writer wonders about the feasibility of the I.O. setting the machinery in motion to include these plans under the Benefit Association guidance. The Benefit Association's laws are such that this plan could be included in its scope, and I'm sure our organization could well use any profit from handling their plans, so maybe we should take our profits away from the insurance company and give them back to ourselves in the form of more and better benefits. Let's check into this, because charity begins at home and we can all use everything we can get.

A blood bank was established recently and is being chairmanned by Brother Joe Heille, with Jim Burlingham and Anker Lilledahl serving on the committee. With this plan, all participating members and dependents will not have to prevail upon their friends, nor will they have to pay \$35.00 for 500 cc. of blood furnished by a hospital. This plan is just now being started, and as yet, has only approximately 100 members, but when it gets rolling it should be enough to satisfy all the needs of the group. Each member should be called upon only once in every four years to donate 500 cc. of blood, so all of you who haven't signed up yet, do so at your earliest convenience because accidents can happen to anyone and we should try to be prepared to meet them, bad as they may be.

The apprentices of all the building trades in this area had their day May 11th. Local 292 sent along its share of graduating apprentices to partake of the festivities. Those representing Local 292 were: Bruce Barnacle, Philip Carney, Earl Fredrickson, Richard Hallman, William Hegi, William Judnitch, James R. Lemmer, Walter Lusian, Charles Miller, Elroy Nickerson, Donald Rausch, Delmer Weaver. These men have spent a minimum of 8,000 hours learning this trade and many hours in class rooms learning the theory of electricity. With a planned job schedule and courses in school covering all phases, these men are as well prepared as any electricians have ever been and should more than hold their own. The chairman for the entire gathering was our own Financial Secretary Guy Alexander, and in this capacity he served very well with a

Veterans Presented Pins at St. Petersburg



Letter from business manager of Local Union 308 identifies above groups of old-timers of the Florida local.

well run off program testifying to his capabilities.

A very faithful union member of 292 is putting in for a withdrawal card so that he can go on to a much better job June 1st. That member is Oscar Norgren, who is now finishing his job as city electrical inspector to take over as business manager for the Minneapolis Electrical Contractors Association. Oscar was one of this union's younger leaders and I am very

sure that he is going to be sorely missed. Being a member of the Code Committee, Examining Board and the Joint 292-Contractor Apprentice Committee kept Oscar on the go; but of his time, he gave it gladly because he wanted to serve his union as best he could. In his new capacity he will now be serving the contractors rather than the union, but if he continues to show the same fairness, the same integrity and the good understanding

he has always shown, the contractors have a man they may well be proud of. So good luck, Oscar, from all of us, and serve your new employer as well as you served your union, and conditions in Minneapolis are sure to improve.

In the past few years and months, many different units have been taken into 292, and great progress has been made in organizing all the branches of the electrical trade, so in order to have something in the JOURNAL next month, I shall close.

JAMES P. CONWAY, P. S.

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Another 50-Year Pin Given at St. Petersburg

L. U. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Local Union 308 has had the honor to present another fifty-year pin at the request of Local 38 and the International Office for a retired member of L. U. 38.

You will find under separate cover pictures taken of the affair. The first is a group of five members and former members of Local 38. Reading from left to right: R. K. (Buster) Brown of 38, C. A. (Art) Lowe, formerly of 38; William Shourds, retired, L. U. 38; A. L. Vermilye, Local 38; and M. M. Craig, retired, L. U. 38.

The other picture shows President Hadley and Brother Shourds seated, and standing, left to right are: R. O. Stiles, retired; C. A. Lowe, 308; M. M. Craig, retired, 38; A. L. Vermilye, retired, 38; P. R. Maloney, retired, 134; W. H. Enright, retired, 134; W. L. Lightsey, business manager, 108 Tampa; and R. D. Sommerkamp, business manager, 308. We had a nice party and a good crowd for the occasion.

R. D. SOMMERKAMP, B. M.

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Some Unemployment at Huntington, West Va.

L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—Howdy, Brothers. Have been rather neglectful the past few months in sending in news of Local 317 but I am going to try this month to overcome that old jinx of procrastination being the thief of time. We are getting along fairly well at present. Not all are working but conditions are improving. Most of the big jobs have been completed and as the smaller jobs do not last so long, our business agents are surely kept busy, soliciting new business and holding the unemployment down to a low level. Several of our boys have taken employment out of town, where some big jobs are in progress. Old Sol's scorching heat waves have convinced a lot of us that a cabin in the mountains, by a nice fishing stream, is calling with that familiar phrase,

Notice

A letter received from Brother Roy W. Canney, business manager of L. U. No. 259, Salem, Massachusetts, and dated June 22, 1950 states:

"We have received numerous telephone calls, letters and telegrams regarding the work on the Salem Harbor Power Plant and other prospects for work in our area. The prospects are none too good for at least 60 to 90 days. Will you please insert a notice in our JOURNAL with this information which will save men from coming here or inquiring otherwise."

"And I do mean you." Speaking politically, I am sure, if there is a national demand for polished orators, to put over the question of what labor should be alerted to, for the coming election, I would recommend that a call is made to Local 317. The boys surely know their unionism and it is a fine asset for all of us. We received a small wage increase June 1st. Small favors can be appreciated to help meet the rising cost of living.

J. E. SMITH, P.S.

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Officers Elected at West Palm Beach, Fla.

L. U. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—So after another election of officers goes by we are on the road to another two years of peace and harmony. If the United Nations was able to make a report of that kind what a better world this would be for all.

Well, perhaps if the dough holds out we may make peace with some country; who it will be is anybody's guess. If we keep gaining faster in war machines we may find a few planets inhabited and we can start some kind of another plan to give them some of our money. I'd better stop this "hokum" and get down to the business of this letter.

There was one of the largest turn-outs for our election that we have had for quite a while and to imagine so many electricians in a small community of this kind, you wonder what keeps them all busy. Of course the answer to that is good work by men that know how and give an honest day's work for a living wage; or is it a living wage?

Now speaking of wages and our election, we have but a few paid officers who receive a small sum for their hard work and I can also add, faithful service.

These men who were elected last night, June 16, 1950 are as follows:

President T. J. Rees; Vice President E. P. Wall, Sr.; Treasurer B. G. Roerber; Business Manager T. P. Culbreth; Recording Secretary J. E. Freimuth; Financial Secretary, R. L. Harpster; Executive Board: H. B. Bearrow, C. E. Tucker, G. L. Waddell, Sr., W. H. Wheat, T. J. Rees, R. L. Harpster and H. L. DeArmona; Examining Board: C. R. Borden, W. F. Lamb, and C. W. Strickland.

We had a questionnaire on our ballot asking the membership if they were in favor of owning their own labor temple, which went over by a large majority.

The chairman read a small item which was inserted in the pay envelopes of the men employed by a contractor that was received with much appreciation by the members, stressing the importance of the members attending the election and voting for the men they feel are qualified to do business for them for the next two years. Another part of the communication stressed the important fact that after electing these men we should cooperate in every way and work with them for better conditions, not only for the local, but for all the people concerned in the electrical industry in our territory. I believe this last part is the important part. After going to election and spending a pleasant evening with your buddies, having a beer and "gabfest," you go home and I am afraid a good many members forget they are union men after electing fellows for two years of work for the benefit of every single individual. They go home and forget the union until the next election and I know that's the truth.

I do not reflect on members that are out of the jurisdiction, but on members living in within a few miles of the local, who have cars and do not back up the union and officers at any time only on pay night when they get their wages that are made possible by the very officers they have elected.

All that these officers ask the membership is to attend the meetings which I will say, are not long. Many a meeting night we are out in time to go to the second show if we want to go.

Now that the apprenticeship school is over we can look forward to the apprentices being at the regular meetings from now on.

I do not know of anything else to write about, but Brothers, don't forget to attend your meetings and back up the fellows you thought enough of to elect. Just come out and show them your appreciation by attending your meetings.

Now from the local members to our incoming officers, we wish to congratulate them on their election, also wish them success and of course, last but not least, we want to wish the fellow that gets all of the head-

aches lots of luck, because he needs it and we all know who he is, our business manager.

Brothers, don't forget your "Lee Rice Memorial Fund."

WILLIAM DONOHUE, P. S.

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Settlement Secured At Binghamton, N. Y.

L. U. 325, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—With pleasure we return again to the columns of our JOURNAL and report some of the events of the past months.

Firstly, in fairly quick manner our negotiating committee overcame the usual obstacles in the way of all those who wish to better the living of anyone and obtained a raise for our journeymen. Whether through chagrin at the size of the increase, or mere forgetfulness of the work behind the negotiations, a vote of thanks was not given for our negotiators and we hasten to express our thanks in print to those who gave a great deal of their time to bring about an early settlement.

Then, too, our local apprentices—all members of the apprentice training class here—were given a dinner party to mark the end of another year of evening studies. With fingers crossed to effect its being printed for this month's issue we rather loosely identify those in attendance. Incidentally, the photo was taken by one of our brothers, Eford L. Bodley. Fred Grupp and Theodore Berg represented our local, and the contractors' committee attending were: M. A. Frieje and E. A. Davis. Representing the Educational Committee were Mr. Carlton Dwight and Mr. Lilley. The class instructor, Mr. Duff, also attended. Among the apprentices present were: F. Krowiak, F. Burke, T. Fiori, J. Peppernik, C. Johnson, W. Peasley, D. Hammond, W. Dudek, H. Donson, E. Mutchler, A. Costello, L. Davis, R. E. Hayes, J. Lesso and J. Tetelnik.

Our shuffleboard team marked the end of a not-too-successful season with a dinner party at our CLU Club. Better luck and better "blow outs" next season.

With apologies to Time Magazine we lift a news item from its columns concerning a Senator Taft from Ohio:

Senator Connally (quote) "Notwithstanding the SUPEREROGATION of the distinguished Senator from Ohio, who seems to know more about less than anyone else I know."

"What does the Senator mean by 'supererogation'?" Taft demanded—"I want an explanation of the term."

"The senator can look in the dictionary for it. I do not have time to educate the Senator from Ohio." End of quote.

Well, well . . . Let's hope Labor's

Dinner Given for Binghamton Apprentices



Press Secretary of Local Union 325 identifies group in his letter.

League for Political Education will have time to educate the Senator.

The future looks bright, despite Korea, for this country and for the electrical trade in particular when such a man as Elmer Lindseth, past President of Carolina Power and Light Company, says that the U. S. will be needing three times as much power as the present capacity. He estimates that it will need 30 billion dollars in capital.

That's capital.

GEORGE C. HALLETT, P. S.

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Five Veterans Honored At Calgary, Alberta

L. U. 348, CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA—On February 24th, 1950, the members of Local Union 348, their wives, sweethearts and friends gathered to honor five old-timers of the Brotherhood in the persons of J. W. (Jimmie) Frame, 50 years continuous good standing; J. M. Rudolph, initiated June 20th, 1908—still active; W. J. Dyson, initiated May 21st, 1909; John H. Cunningham, initiated August 27th, 1909 and William Shirreffs, initiated July 1st, 1910.

Brother "Bill" Ladyman in a few well chosen words, spoke of the purpose of the meeting and the honor he felt had been bestowed upon him to represent the International Office and to make the presentations to old stalwarts while he himself felt he was but an apprentice as far as trade unionism was concerned.

In making the first presentation which was the 50-year scroll and honor pin to Bro. J. W. (Jimmie) Frame,

he expressed regrets on the part of International Vice President, Brother J. H. Raymond and International Representative, Brother J. N. Ross who were unable to be present. However, he read a letter from Brother Ross which we felt is worth printing at this time.

To: The Officers and Members
of Local Union No. 348, I.B.E.W.,
Calgary, Alta.

Greetings:

Oratory is definitely not one of my accomplishments, however, at this particular time I sincerely wish I were present with you, to give utterance to the many thoughts that rush into my mind on the occasion created by Local Union 348 to do honor to the sincere friend of many, Brother Jimmie Frame.

Fifty years continuously allied to and working for trade unionism is the culmination of magnificent achievement, which must inspire all present tonight to work even more diligently and courageously to continue adding to the humanitarian structure of trade unionism, the foundation of which has been firmly laid by the Pioneer "Jimmie Frames" of the labor movement.

I am sure that the superficial pleasure derived from this occasion cannot possibly erase from one's mind the significant importance and meaning of the reason for this event. I am confident you will all leave the hall, as I would, if privileged to be there, with a wealth of renewed courage, optimism and determination to duplicate, and if possible exceed on behalf of the trade union movement during the

Honored for Saving Life of Fellow Lineman



On March 28, 1950, Brother William P. Goforth of Local 327, a first class lineman for the New Jersey Power and Light Company, Dover, N. J., was presented with a gold watch in recognition of his prompt action in saving the life of a fellow lineman. One June 24, 1949, Goforth while working on a pole quickly applied pole-top resuscitation to the other lineman who had contacted a live conductor carrying 4600 volts. The token of appreciation was presented by Brother Charles Scholl, I.B.E.W. representative. Brother Goforth also received the Edison Institute Medal for Life Saving, a tribute awarded to only 16 persons employed in the electrical industry during that year.

coming fifty years, the colossal achievements completed during the past half century and exemplified in the distinguished person of Brother Jimmie Frame. It is well to say here that the best prophet of the future is the past. Consequently we have little to fear.

I feel that what I have written is most inadequate and could be more eloquently expressed with a firm handshake. However, I could not miss the opportunity of joining with you all in saying, "Well done, Jimmie, good luck, and may you have many more years of good health, happiness and prosperity."

To the membership of Local 348, I send my best wishes, and trust you will have an enjoyable and memorable evening together.

Yours sincerely and fraternally,

J. N. Ross

International Representative

I.B.E.W.

Bro. W. J. Dyson fooled us all as he is a patient in the Col. Belcher Hospital (soldiers' hospital) and it was reported he would not be able to attend but he turned up in great style proving he was a good soldier as well as a trade unionist.

All the recipients were given a great hand from all present and with the timely words from Brother "Bill" we feel certain it had the desired effect.

The lovely banquet was followed by a dance. Yes, we had a square

dance too and it was soon evident that Brother E. H. Stark did not need a mike (the first blast must have damaged it as it was not the same again).

Suitable prizes were given to lucky ones at timely intervals. These prizes were kindly donated by electrical wholesalers throughout the city.

We were pleased to observe that officials of some of our utilities, some who were ex-members and others on withdrawal cards turned out to honor those who well deserved the honor bestowed upon them on this gala occasion.

I would be amiss indeed to close without mentioning the committee in charge. They were: chairman, Brother Noel Butlin, Brother Percy Mellett, Brother J. R. Smith.

Brother Mellett was also master of ceremonies and did a swell job.

This event occurred approximately on the 45th Anniversary of the granting of a charter to Local 348, same being granted on January 30th, 1905.

O. GARDNER, P. S.

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Gives Report on Red River's Big Rampage

L. U. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA—The Red River rampage of May 1950, is the big news from up Winnipeg way, and members of Local 409 had their share of work and worry

over this calamity. The visit of International Secretary Scott Milne, an event of importance in itself, was overshadowed by the threat of the river.

On Brother Milne's arrival the dike building had already begun and was assuming gigantic proportions. A week later, one sixth of Winnipeg was under water; the army had taken over control of the remaining dikes and instituted an orderly evacuation program. One third of the population left the city, and another two-foot rise would have meant total evacuation of the city.

As section after section was designated for evacuation by the radio, workers would leave for home, until all business slowed down to a bare maintenance tempo. Feverish activity and long, hard hours of work kept the essential services in operation. Sleet and snow added to the general discomfort of linemen on power and telephone lines.

Inside wiremen, to save whole areas of building projects from the water, went to work shoulder to shoulder with teen-agers and women, joining in the "chain groups" which passed sandbags from trucks to the top of the dike. Emergency lighting plants, including a local circus outfit, with decorative lightings, cut into the darkness to show the river level and the seepage points.

Power house men ringed their stations with sandbags till they looked like medieval forts, complete with moat and drawbridge, the only variant being the dozens of spouts belching out water. Transformer stations were saved by the foresight of engineers, being high enough off the ground.

Railroads moved their power to higher ground. Some trains were marooned and passengers had to be removed by amphibian vehicles. The bulk of the evacuation was by railroad and the extra work was handled with little confusion. The Red Cross took charge and via the radio issued instructions and information as to the whereabouts of relatives, etc. Offers of shelter from safe quarters poured out over the air. Radio hours went into action. One local broadcasting station had an outpost close to the river. They moved their equipment up three feet at a time until a hole was cut in the roof and a tent set up for shelter.

Much more could be said, but I'll leave to your imagination the damage that water can do. Just remember that up here the electrical installations are mostly in the basement of a home: service, water heater, stoker and even fireplaces.

At the present time the work of rehabilitation is going on. Slime, in varying thicknesses, is everywhere. Deputy electrical inspectors have been named in sufficient numbers to assure

Honoring a Calgary Veteran

a speedy return of power as soon as the installation has been dried out. A gigantic clean-up task, estimated in million dollar units at a time.

Public authorities and newspapers have declared how nobly we rose to the occasion and have applied the "heroic" tag. But it's really a simple thing. You buckle down or you beat it. Hardly a choice! Only after the emergency is over, and you relax a bit, comes the realization that it was really something big, and worth a little back slapping. It was big enough to cause a postponement of the railroad workers strike vote. Big enough perhaps, to unseat a few politicians who were too lackadaisical in their duty in the early stages. We will remember this for a long time. But not so vividly as the Palletts—the Bakers—the Crackstons—and other four-o-niners who heard the call over the air: "Attention, residents of district bounded by You have only one hour to evacuate. The dike has broken and you will be inundated by two to 12 feet. Take only personal belongings with you. If you are marooned, place a red cloth on your door or window. You will be picked up by rescue squads."

M. J. POTIER, P. S.

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Local 505 Exchanges Brunette for Blond

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—Here it is another month and time for another little "piece" about dear old 505, its members and its activities. So once more in the course of column writing I come to another reporting job, that no reporter likes. The sad part. The good and cheerful chords of a reporter's life are fine and good. We all like that. But, the sad part; who likes to comment on it? So let me get that part off my chest first.

We the members of Local 505 have lost a very dear friend. An honest, conscientious and diligent worker—one who was born and raised in strong union environments. And when she decided to take on a mate for life, this man was a man who had in his pocket a union card. She herself is an active member of the Office Employees International Union. Every one who came into contact with her commented on her efficiency and willingness to cooperate in all matters that came through her office. Visiting Brothers from other locals, and especially our International Officers will tell you of her willingness to help all she could in all things that she was asked to do. Brother Shannon, our business manager had no worries with the routine work of his office. Our local officers and Brother members got 100 percent assistance in whatever matter they went to her for. She will be sadly missed by us all.



Above photo shows presentation to Brother James W. Frame, Local Union 348, by Brother William Ladyman, International Representative, of Winnipeg, Manitoba with 50-year scroll and honor. Seated directly in front is Local Union President W. S. Read. Seated next to him is Mrs. Read.

Who is it? The reason for her leaving us? Sure I'll tell you, will be very happy to.

She is Mrs. Peggy Griffin, who was the business manager's secretary. Now our co-worker and friend is a "mommer." So now the lucky little fellow will get the attention, admiration and love that the great God above gave to all mothers. He indeed is a lucky one. So Peggy and Carl, may your new adventure be a "howling" success. And I know that it will be crowned with the same kind of suc-

cess as everything else in life you two have set out to do.

Now a little "piece" about Peggy's successor. She is Mrs. Nan Stallings. She is courteous, accommodating and very studious. Give her time to get her bearings and she will become a very efficient and worthy secretary.

Leave it to Brother Shannon to get the good-looking secretaries. This one like the other is a very pretty lady. The other was a brunette; her successor is a blond.

Well, now I can put the brand of

Winnipeg Scene During the Flood



Shown are the Canadian National Railway yards.

Indianapolis Apprentices Are Honored



Brother Joe Norton (right), chairman of the joint apprenticeship committee, Local Union 481, Indianapolis, presents plaque to Apprentice Brother Charles T. Thrash. Eleven other apprentices also were honored at a testimonial given in their honor at the Lake Shore Country Club.

I told you so, on one of my predictions I made sometime ago. Tennessee Coal and Iron, which is U.S. Steel, has purchased the Turner Terminal Docks. These loading docks for sea-going vessels have been used by the U.S. Steel ships for some time now. So now they are home to the U.S. Steel fleet.

Across the river from Mobile on historical Blakeley Island, is going to be the site of a sugar refinery. The Henderson Refineries are going to build it in the very near future. They are going to import raw sugar from Cuba, and refine it here for distribution. The Henderson people have a refinery in our neighboring city of New Orleans.

Various railroads over the country are taking into their systems more and more deisels, which calls for more and more electricians for service and repair. Quite a few of our boys have taken on these jobs. Both here at home and in other states.

L. U. 505 has been in the process of making over the local bylaws. And after a four-week struggle with them the committee has brought them before the boys for their approval before sending them on to the International Office for the final O.K. It took two meetings and about four hours for the boys to put in what they thought was lacking and to take out when they thought wasn't necessary. But all in all it wasn't so bad. I have seen worse fights over the bylaws.

The Alabama Power Company, and the linemen came to an agreement acceptable to both parties after quite a few tussles. Brother Dave Burns of 345 Mobile, was in Birmingham as this is being written, signing the agreement for his boys. So will pass on the news from 345 later.

The local transit company busses

have been off the street for the past 10 days with no sign of them coming back soon. The bus workers and the company seem to be as far apart today as the day they came out. So will have to give this news at a later date.

So signing off this time with this to say: "If you want a good-looking secretary, come to Mobile we will fix you up." But here is the catch, you can't take it with you.

So long,

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

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Annual Banquet Held At Astoria, Oregon

L. U. 517, ASTORIA, ORE.—We had a change from our usual routine at our annual banquet this year.

After a delicious steak dinner, President Richard (Whitey) Schoenborn presented service pins to the deans of the trade in this area.

One of those receiving a pin was L. R. (Dick) Marsh. Dick is a charter member of L. U. 517 with 40 years service in the union. "There were only six of us then," said Dick.

Brother Floyd Larson, a contractor now, received a pin for 35 years service. Brother Charles Stangland was also the recipient of a 35-year pin. Brother Stangland operates his own wiring and repair service business.

Harold Dahlgren, upon receiving his pin for 30 years service, gave the key-note speech of the evening. In his talk Brother Dahlgren stressed the peaceful relations that have existed between employer and employee in this vicinity in the 40 years since the organization of L. U. 517.

Brother Dahlgren served in the

Navy during World War I. After working "ashore" for many years the salt in his blood finally got the better of him and he is now the head of the Astoria Marine Electric Company.

Brother John S. Anderson, also a World War I veteran, was presented with a pin for 25 years service.

JAMES R. SHERRICK, P. S.

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Wilson Dam Is Great Monument to Workers

L. U. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA.—In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth and placed man in a state of plenty. Man failing to keep God's commandments was put forth to labor in order to exist upon the earth. The story of man although having been written on the pages of books is visible and will be to the future generations. Where men have pooled their creative abilities, there has or is still standing a monument to their labors, whether it be great or small, therefore the story I would like to tell, comes in the form of a letter given and dedicated to the men who had part in placing the 18th and final unit in truly one of this world's greatest monuments to the working man.

This letter was written by one of the officials in charge of the project: "TO THE DEDICATION OF UNIT 18 — THE FINAL INSTALLATION IN THE WILSON DAM POWER HOUSE 'INDUSTRY MARCHES ON'

Fellow Worker and Buddy:

"Some 35 years ago, more or less, men of great creative ability as well as phenomenal intellectual ability and powers, discovered that Almighty God had provided man with a wonderful site upon which to erect a colossal hydraulic project and electrical generating station, near the rapids on the Tennessee River, known as Muscle Shoals, currently known as Wilson Dam.

"In reality, all of these men are geniuses, dreamers, if you will. Perhaps and more likely than not, they have all gone to their deserved rewards, but their dreams and visions have just been completely realized, by the commissioning of the 18th and final unit, which may be and will be written in the book of records. However, the completion of the dreams and visions were not the result of the great minds, but rather through the efforts and energy of men like yourself. In fact, your efforts and energy which comprised a part of a great and versatile group following the mosaic pattern of the crafts and trades of free labor of which you are a component part. You may rightfully be proud of the efforts and time you devoted toward the erection and completion of such a lasting monument

They Gathered at Annual Banquet of Local Union 517



Members of the Astoria, Oregon, local shown are, front row: Jack Hitchman, Phillip Lindberg, John Langham, Arthur Olsvik, Robert Chadsey, Arthur Alsos, Bill Berg, Henry Lumijarvi, Earnest Kairala, A. F. Dunagon, Kenneth Varner. Center row: Franklin Fish, Ralph Morrow, Raymond Kyle, Harold Dahlgren, E. S. Hayden, F. E. Kennedy, Charles Stangland, John S. Anderson, Richard Schoenborn, Walter Gendron. Back row: Ervin Puffinbarger, Frank Fish, Harold Snow, Henry Peterson, David Newman, Andy Dunbar, Joe Martin, Otis Hillard, Robert Madole, John Lahti, Dick Marsh, Clifford Hitchman, David Hendrickson, James Sherrick, Floyd Larson, Howard Jenkins.

to American labor, and to the American way of life.

"Whatever there is of greatness in our country, indeed, any country, is due to labor finally whether we are talking of manual labor or mental labor. Production through labor is the genesis of all greatness and wealth. Without labor there could be no exchange of goods, no government, no great industries, no great hydro-generating plants, in fact, nothing more than exists today in the arctic wastes or tropical jungles, where only semi-civilized people eke out a bare existence.

"Indeed, after due acknowledgment to the Good Lord for the fruits of the earth, it is to labor and labor alone that man owes everything of exchangeable value. Labor is the talisman or charm if you please, that has raised man from the condition of the savage; that has changed our rivers into kilowatt factories, for thousands of uses to mankind; our mines into the production of minerals and metals for man's adaption to use, and the forests into cultivated fields of food and fodder; that has covered the earth with cities and towns, that provides pleasure and comforts, instead of misery, want, distress and barbarism, as we are told exists behind curtains which are not fabricated for silk or silver, and in countries where free labor is unknown.

"I am sensible of the fact that the most satisfying and agreeable recompense which we can receive, indeed



Presentation of pins at Astoria, Oregon. From left: H. W. Dahlgren (30 years), Floyd Larson (35 years), Richard Schoenborn, president, making presentation of 25-year pin to John S. Anderson, Charles Stangland (35 years), and L. R. Marsh (40 years).

give, for things which we have accomplished, is to see our efforts recognized, to have them applauded with praise. Therefore, Buddy, your efforts and record of achievement and accomplishment are here and now being duly praised, and I commend you to all who may be interested in your particular vocation and talents.

"The man who works with his

hands alone is a laborer. The man who works with his hands and brains is a craftsman, and the man who works with his hands, brains and heart is an artist.

"Thank you, and

Sincerely yours,
S/ L. A. Watts

Manager Service and

A Monument to the Workers



Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals. The powerhouse is at far end of the dam, which can be seen through the mist, made by the surging waters flowing through the giant spillways.

Erection Department
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company"

I am also enclosing with this article a picture of Wilson Dam, at Muscle Shoals.

J. HAROLD BEDINGFIELD, P. S.

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Bi-Lingual Officers Elected by L. U. 568

L. U. 568, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA—The result of the election of officers at our last meeting drew mixed reactions among our Brothers. The whole thing almost turned out to be a popularity contest. However, the majority was in favor of Brother Rene Gauthier, our past recording secretary, for our president for the new term.

We believe Brother Gauthier was the logical choice as well, because he is a true unionist and a good mechanic, and we hope that our local will continue to prosper under his leadership.

Our new vice president is Brother Frank Stacey, who is also well known among our members. We hope he will be as good running the affairs of our local as he is with a fishing rod!

The business manager, Brother W. Chartier, who also acts as financial secretary, was reelected by acclamation, as well as our treasurer, Brother A. MacFarlane.

Our new Executive Committee is composed of the following Brothers: John Beauvais, Edwin Thibeault, Robert Berube, John Beauvais, Edwin Thibeault, Rouel Ouellette, Lucien Neron, and Armand Ruel.

The new recording secretary, replacing Brother Gauthier, is yours truly.

It is worth mentioning here that Local 568 is the only one to my knowledge, besides Local 561, which uses two languages, namely, French and English, at every meeting and for that reason it is quite a task to choose officers who are able to handle discussions in either language and answer questions efficiently in both.

Undoubtedly many of our Brothers would make excellent officers, but they cannot all master both lan-

guages, so we have to consider our membership first and choose somebody whom everybody can understand.

We took in another 30 members last month. Especially in the last few months I have noticed a lot of new faces at our meetings, some new members who thought unionism was just a word, but who have since changed their outlook with a little explanation. Congratulations, Brothers, and a great welcome into our ranks.

In my last report I mentioned the evening courses that are offered free of charge especially to our 4th year apprentices. I am sorry to say the response was not overwhelming. Our apprentices must be all engineers, as most believe they are. Once again, I repeat, these courses are free and I can personally name a few who could use some lessons in theory.

Remember this, all you 4th year apprentices, to be good mechanics you must possess confidence in yourself and you cannot have that confidence if you don't have the knowledge. Do not let the old timers tell you that theory is unimportant. Our trade is progressing every day and without theory you're just a plain ordinary laborer with a tool box. But with both the practical know-how and theoretical knowledge of your trade, you are an electrician, and that's the kind of members our local likes to have plenty of.

Most everybody is gainfully employed right now. Construction shows no decline for the coming months and the prospects are fairly good for next year. Our most fervent wish is that by next year at this time, our membership will reach the thousand mark.

The "Good Old Days" at Bremerton



W. C. Browning, business representative of Local Union 574, Bremerton, Washington, forwarded this print. See his accompanying letter.

Apprentices Who Received Diplomas At Tulsa, Oklahoma



See letter from Local Union 584 for description of the dinner meeting at which graduation ceremonies were held.

and that everybody will be working as well.

In closing, I am sure all our Brothers will join me in giving a vote of thanks to our past president and officers for the good job they have done for the past two years. See you again next month.

LOUIS G. THERIAULT, P. S.

An Old Print Serves To Recall Memories

L. U. 574, BREMERTON, WASH.—I am enclosing a picture taken in 1916, when Brother Oscar Harbak, International Vice-President of our 9th District, was working in our crew, shortly after he came out of school in the city of Tacoma.

This electric "buggy" was Oscar's pride and joy. He is not in the picture, however, for he was around the corner getting some "soda-pop" for the boys.

Left to right, they are: W. C. Browning, Clarence Watson, Elmer Thorp (street-car man), and I am unable to remember the name of the 4th man. Then, Ole Bart, Sam Knutson, Samson, and Richard Landwich.

The trolley belonged to the Tacoma Railway Light and Power Company. The reason that we had such a large crew running it was that we needed to have some strong hands ready

when the batteries would go dead, so that we could push it back to the shop. Then we'd have to charge it for three or four hours before we could get it back on the job, for it was only good for about 15 miles and then it would need re-charging.

Oscar Harbak was probably 17 or 18 at that time, and I'm sure that he, as well as other members of the IBEW would get considerable pleasure of seeing this picture reproduced.

W. C. BROWNING, B. R.

19 Tulsa Apprentices Become Journeymen

L. U. 584, TULSA, OKLA.—Thursday, May 25, 1950, the Tulsa Electricians' Joint Apprenticeship Committee held their first annual apprenticeship completion ceremony, at which time 19 apprentices were welcomed to the ranks of journeyman-ship.

The dinner meeting was well attended by approximately 150 interested persons. The following constituted the program:

M. L. Mason, toastmaster, who is chairman of the Electricians' Joint Apprenticeship Committee
Cecil Richey, a journeyman electrician, who delivered the invocation

George Stoner, Mayor of Tulsa, and

Dr. George D. Small, assistant to the president, University of Tulsa, delivered the principal addresses

Taylor F. Custer, regional supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, presented certificates of completion

Jack A. Money, one of the new journeymen, made the acceptance speech

The following are significant statements stressed and enlarged upon by the various speakers:

In his opening remarks Toastmaster Mason called attention to the harmonious relationship of labor, management and government in the development and administration of sound apprenticeship. He further placed emphasis on the fact that all benefits derived from sound apprenticeship were gained on a completely voluntary basis and without the enactment of city, state or federal legislation.

Mayor George Stoner, who recently assumed his duties in that capacity, expressed his surprise when he learned that 19 labor-management committees, similar to that of the Electricians, were administering their apprenticeship systems successfully in the City of Tulsa. Such a frank admission on the part of the Mayor of the City prompts us to do a better job in public relations.

Members Who Worked on Power Plant at Shamokin



A group of I.B.E.W. members photographed last summer at the Sunbury Steam Electric Station of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company project at Shamokin Dam, Penna. With more than 300 electrical workers on the job at the time many were not present when the photo was taken. Appearing in the front row are (l to r) Andrew M. Klick, L. U. 607, business manager; Thomas F. Hopta, Jr., steward; Paul V. O'Donnell, general foreman; Hugh A. Evans, superintendent Electro Construction Company, Philadelphia; Harry R. Raup, foreman.



Looking north and on the west bank of the Susquehanna River is a view of the Sunbury Steam Electric Station of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company at Shamokin Dam, Pennsylvania. In the right background is Sunbury where 67 years ago, the world's first three-wire electric lighting plant was designed and built by Thomas A. Edison in 1883.

Dr. Small presented the timely subject based on the necessity for each individual to work up to full capacity and stressed the importance of human values in relationship to the constant importance placed upon dollar values. According to Dr. Small, the average individual works only to 40 percent of his actual ability and capacity. To further raise our standards of living and receive more of the good things

of life it is necessary to tap a portion of the remaining 60 percent of this potential productivity, initiative or human resources.

In his address prior to the presentation of certificates, Mr. Custer outlined the privileges and responsibilities of journeymanship. He further called attention to the necessity for more thinking on an industry-wide basis, and a more sincere attitude on

the part of both labor and management toward all industry-wide problems.

Jack Money was elected by the completing apprentices to accept the certificates of completion from the National Electrical Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee and the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship. In his acceptance speech Mr. Money expressed the apprentices' sincere appreciation for all the time, thought and money expended jointly by the electrical industry in their behalf. He also committed the former apprentices to the proposition of repayment to the industry by doing honest work and maintaining an active interest in the electrical industry.

Certificates of Completion were presented to: Left to right—First row—standing: Louis E. Wood, Robert F. Stewart, Johnny P. Taylor, Kenneth A. Smith, James A. Burnett, Archie L. Sechrest, Henry B. Franklin, W. Paul Barnes, Cecil C. McCall; second row—standing: Jack A. Money, Joseph V. Hardesty, William F. Lively, William A. Sartor, Merrill C. Noyes, Robert D. Wolford, Carl R. Hamblin, William T. Campbell, Wesley A. Pitcock and Joe Lee Scheriffus.

Special guests who were introduced during the meeting were: Earl Eaton, president, Eastern Oklahoma Chapter National Electrical Contractors Association; Sam Mason, president, Local Union No. 584, I.B.E.W.; George Shaull, business manager, Local Union No. 584, I.B.E.W.; Horace Y. Strader, manager, Eastern Oklahoma Chapter N.E.C.A.

J. A. C. members introduced were: Harold Roberts, Jack Whitener, Eddie Blumette, Dick Almond, George Lively.

Others present from the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, were: Clarence G. Scott, State supervisor; J. Bennet Jones, apprenticeship representative; Bob Earley, who serves as consultant to the Tulsa Committee.

Others receiving introductions were: W. E. DeWitt, member of the Associated General Contractors and Chairman of the Bricklayers Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Ray Poole and Webster Allen, apprentice instructors, who are electrical engineers and employed by the Public Service Company.

T. E. LIVELY, Asst. B. M.

Oakland Local Union Re-Elects Officers

L. U. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.—Nomination of officers was held Friday night, June 9th, and a good indication of the competent and valued service of the officers of Local 595 and the regard in which they were held by the membership of our entire local was witnessed when the offices of president, business manager-financial secretary, recording secretary and treasurer, were unopposed.

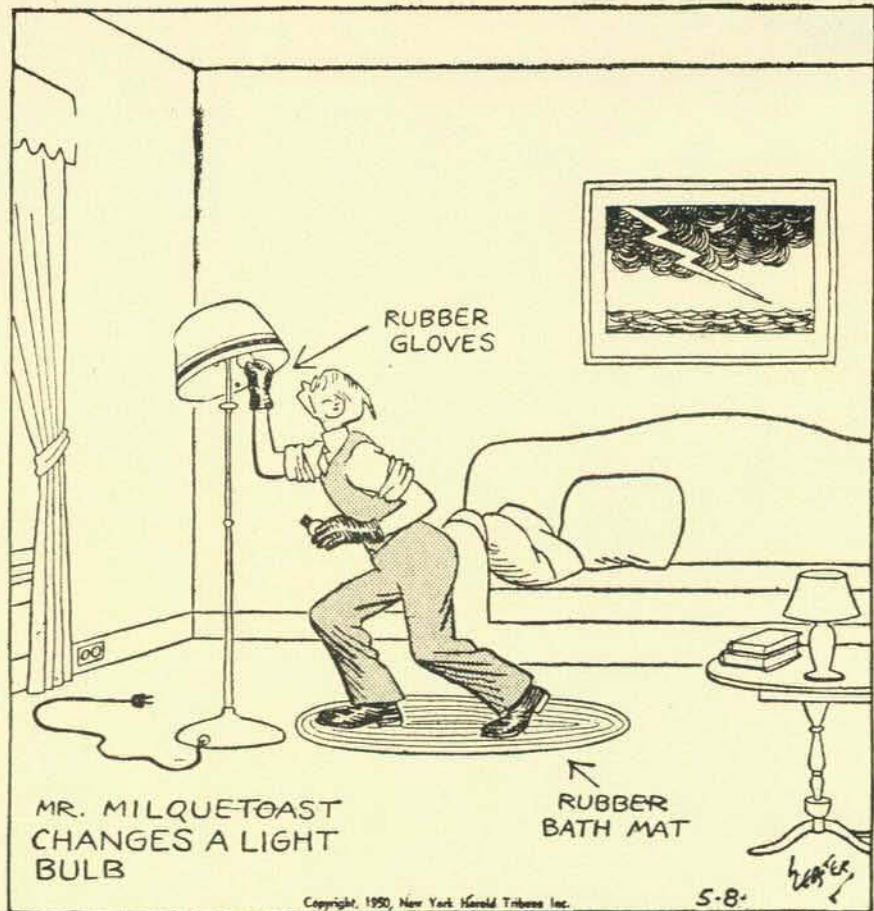
The office of vice president would have followed the same procedure but our esteemed brother, J. R. Johnston declined and left the office open for Brother Homer Wilson, who was unopposed. Brother Wilson had served our local for many years as a worthy and valued member of our Executive Board, of which he was secretary. Congratulations, Homer.

The officers of Local 595 can feel justly proud of the fact that a membership as aggressive and militant as ours is, could find no cause to offer competition to any of the present office holders. They, one and all, have a fine record of meritorious service.

After the business of the meeting was concluded, our chairman, following a suggestion of Brother E. D. Frederick, gave a lengthy talk to our younger members on some timely topics, including job standards, character of work, etc. His talk was presented at an opportune time and to a well-attended meeting, including a large number of our younger membership and apprentices, and our worthy president, Brother Fred Eggers, being a forceful and impressive speaker, and having a subject he is intensely interested in, to talk upon, gave one of his best-received talks during his term in office.

A number of recently-graduated apprentices attended this meeting, and it is hoped that his talk impressed them with their responsibilities in carrying on the tradition of the "old timers" in maintaining a high stand-

THE TIMID SOUL



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ard of work and the safeguarding of conditions they have inherited on becoming Junior members of the I.B.E.W.

It is hoped that these talks can become a regular feature of our meetings so that our members may have their minds refreshed from time to time on such items as new laws and practices affecting our craft. It behooves the member, and especially the apprentice, to attend his union meetings regularly and keep up with current affairs and occasionally to voice his appreciation for the efforts made in his behalf.

WILLIAM O. HURTADO, P. S.

Interest Ran High in Shamokin Elections

L. U. 607, SHAMOKIN, PA.—The biennial election of officers of Local Union No. 607 resulted in the following staff of officers being installed: President F. Robert Phillips; Vice President Russel Singley; Recording Secretary Harold R. Ogden; Financial Secretary Francis M. Iwanski; Treasurer George P. Bartos; Business Manager Andrew M. Klick; Executive Board: Paul V. O'Donnell, Chester Lane, Edward J.

Buggy, Andrew J. Slodysko and Conway Wingate.

Record attendance was reported at recent meetings and much interest was displayed in the nomination and election of officers. It must be repeated here again that it is the duty of every member to attend meetings and to acquaint himself and to learn and know something about governing rules of his organization. Elective officers should familiarize themselves with the various duties of their respective offices and the responsibilities involved. The understanding and cooperation of all members will enable the committees and officers to accomplish their work properly and to the mutual benefit of all members and to the local union and the I.B.E.W. itself, and thereby to promote its growth and the general welfare of all.

The annual picnic and clam bake held at the Valley Gun and Country Club at Elysburg will be over at the time this report is published in the JOURNAL but interesting items from the annual event will be described in the following issue.

The bowling team has shown much improved form over the previous season and has advanced several notches higher in the Moose Minor League standings this past season and in ad-

Members Who Dedicated New Hall at San Mateo, Calif.



These men were present to dedicate new building of Local Union 617, San Mateo, which is shown below.



dition was able to place a number of high scores and collect some prize money. The team will continue to roll in the Moose Summer League with the local union members watching their progress on the alleys and extending their best wishes.

The world's largest anthracite-fired steam electric station was formally dedicated June 22nd by the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company at Shomokin Dam three miles from Sunbury on the west bank of the Susquehanna River.

All members are urged to register in order to be eligible to vote in the November elections and thereby perform their duty and obligation as American citizens and members of the I.B.E.W.

F. M. IWANSKI, F. S.

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San Mateo Local Dedicates Building

L. U. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.—Enclosed please find photograph of our new building and headquarters, also a photograph of dignitaries who

attended dedication ceremonies held recently.

Persons in the dedication picture are identified as follows: reading from left to right, standing—W. H. Diederichsen, business manager Local 617; Otto Reiman, and Amos Feeley, International Representatives; Oscar Harbak, Vice President 9th District; J. S. VanWinkle, president Local 617; Daniel Creedon, Mayor of City of San Mateo; Charles J. Foehn, International Executive Council member and business manager Local 6; Louis Clausius, president Local 332 of San Jose; Jack Kennedy, President Local 6, San Francisco; Ed Stock, business manager Local 332 of San Jose. Sitting in front row, left to right: Charles Morrison, Paul Ferrea and Al Moore, charter members of Local 617; P. C. MacKay, member Local 617 on pension.

The details of the building are as follows: Located on a corner lot, size 50' x 110', five blocks from the center of business on a main thoroughfare. It contains one meeting hall, size 50' x 25' with kitchen facilities and a capacity for over 200 people. Three

rental units (stores) on the main thoroughfare, also two additional office rental units and offices and conference room to carry on the local union's business.

Local Union 617 is proud to be in possession of its own building and it should prove to be a sound investment as one of the local union assets. This building takes its rightful place in the economic life of our community. The officers and members will treat with a great deal of respect.

It was most gratifying to have received the cooperation from the old time members of the local union in approving the expenditures for such a cause and the placing of the responsibility for its future in the hands of the newer members.

Local Union 617 is justly proud to add its contribution to the list of I.B.E.W. buildings, past and future, as our symbolic evidence of a united Brotherhood.

Local Union 617 is most appreciative for the assistance we received from the District Vice President Oscar Harbak and the International Office for having an important part in making this building a reality.

W. H. DIEDERICKSEN, B. M.

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Reports Steady Work At Springfield, Ohio

L. U. 669, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO—Most all of our members here are enjoying steady work at this time, but we had some men out of work for short periods of time this spring.

We have had a rather unfortunate incident occur here in one of our neon sign shops. Another organization quietly held an election in the shop and signed a contract covering all

work in the shop with the exception of the tube benders. The company moved the tube department to another location and when we refused to furnish them with labels for their signs they encountered plenty of trouble in getting their signs hung, which shows that our members elsewhere are on the ball, which we appreciate very much indeed. I am glad to say this condition is being cleared up now, so Brothers keep up the good work and watch for the IBEW labels on all signs.

Brothers, I am not in a writing mood tonight, but let me say one more thing, and that is, THINK, TALK, WORK, and above all else get out and vote at the November election, for the defeat of our known enemies, and for the election of those endorsed as our friends, this all is necessary if we are to prosper.

J. L. WILLIAMS, P. S.

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Gary and Hammond Elect Officers

L. U. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.—L. U. 697 just had its election of officers for the ensuing two years. Our election was held on Saturday, June 24, and was a hard-fought and hotly-contested affair and now that it is over we can shake hands, forget petty bickerings and all pull together for the good of the local.

In a live wire local like 697 we are bound to have a hot fight in an election contest. There are so many different opinions and viewpoints but an election settles all of them.

Our summer picnic falls on election day and our hall was a busy place with over 400 members trying to vote before 12 noon when the polls closed. Here are the results of our election: President G. G. Howell; Vice President Paul Buehrle; Treasurer Guy Abbott (re-elected); Recording Secretary A. Mazure (re-elected) Executive Board: S. Poole, James Russell and J. R. Hagberg; Business Manager Harold Hagberg; Examining Board: W. Bryden, W. Griggs, H. B. Feltwell and E. Howell. Delegates to the International Convention are C. A. Wilson, Paul Buehrle and G. Fauver. Delegates to the State Federation of Labor are W. McMurray and Scott Poole. Financial secretary is C. O. Wilson.

We of Local 697, feel that we have a good group of officers and that they should be given the whole-hearted support of all of us and I am sure it will be duly appreciated by our new group of men who will conduct the affairs of 697 for the coming two years.

On June 10, ground was broken for our new hall at Hessville, midway between Gary and Hammond.

At this writing the foundation is in and the brick walls started.

We will have a fine home with modern offices and an auditorium with a seating capacity of about five hundred. We hope to have the building ready for our Christmas party.

We are having a good season of work with housing and large construction under way but any Brothers from other locals wishing to go to work here should first contact our business manager, H. Hagberg, telephone Hammond, Indiana, Sheffield 387.

H. B. FELTWEEL, P. S.

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Enka Strike Provides Lesson for Labor

L. U. 760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—At the outset of this month's letter I would like to acknowledge and quote from a letter from one of my Brothers, of Local No. 932, of Coos Bay, Oregon. This to let you know that the letters which I am writing are drawing attention and replies (both dissenting and concurring) from far and near. This Brother says: "Your opinions are mine, more aptly expressed than my pen has the power. The truth which you wrote about should be self-evident to any thinking man earning his living by toil." Thanks Brother, your encouragement and support are stimulating and are indeed greatly appreciated. My Brother further says: "May we of this generation strive together to make possible a healthy life, free from exploitation of our labor, the rape of our senses, and the depletion of the resources of this country for the benefit of a privileged few." These words should stand out before every laboring man as a challenge to worthwhile effort and as a goal to be attained.

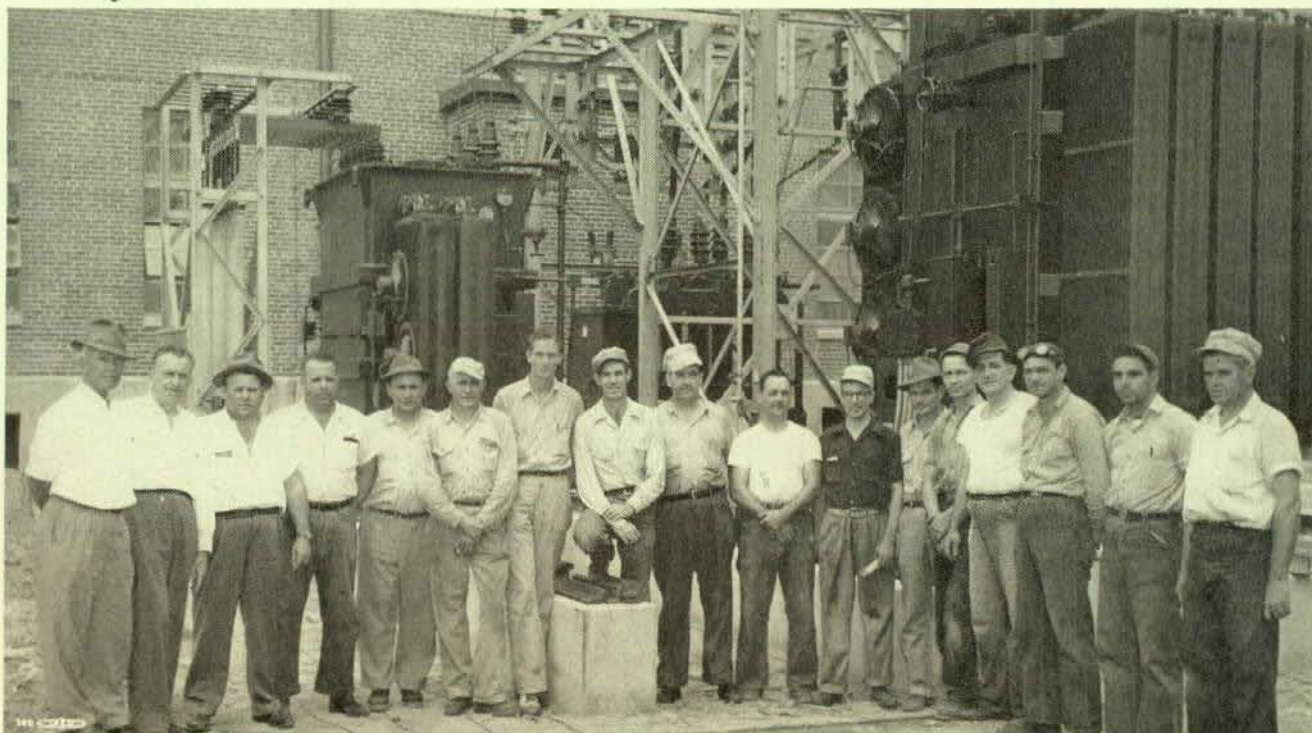
In further pursuing the subject of the past two months I will here call to your attention that the ancient scoundrels (of the three major rack-

ets), who usurped the authority and prerogative of the common people and brought into being this artificial industrial profiteering system, which we today erroneously call civilization (and which is in reality controlled by politicians and partisans and is yet only in theory "for the people and by the people")—these I tell you, were and now are deceivers and murderers of the prophets and the common people. In substantiation of this I quote from the Gospel of St. Luke: "Woe unto you also, ye lawyers! for ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne (the Taft-Hartley slave labor act), and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers. Woe unto you! for ye build the sepulchres of the prophets, and your fathers killed them." These words were true when they were spoken, and they are no less true now. And the application that I here make is as true now as it was then. Take heed and understand. Many of our Brothers remember when, in our day, they were forced into slavery at the point of the bayonet and by the gunfire of hired assassins. The condition at the Enka Rayon Plant in this state at the present time is sufficient evidence of the suppression and domination of labor by force, against which I am making this protest. Examine the motives and the principles of the founders of this country and then compare it with the modern practices (which are in reality abuses) and then you will see for yourself what I mean. I love this country of ours and the principles for which she was founded, but I shall forever cry out in protest against the abuses and departures from them that the politicians and profiteers have led us into. Examine, if you will, the ballots in all elections. Count the number of doctors and lawyers that are seeking election to office. Why? It is more profitable than is their chosen profession! Graft and greed, these are their motives. Witness how they carry out their cam-



"You climb poles all day and get paid for it, too?"

They Worked on Steam Generator Plant at Charleston, S. C.



Local Union 776 supplied these men for the electrical installation at the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company's 22,500 K.W. steam generator plant. Fischbach and Moore, Atlanta, was the electrical contractor. From left are shown: W. M. Corns, superintendent, W. L. Anderson, office clerk, Roy C. Campbell, general foreman, T. B. Johnson and R. A. Burris, Jr., foremen, F. Q. Shelton, J. J. DeAntonio, E. B. Damon, T. J. Penn, O. L. Milner, E. Brillson, C. L. Holtzcheiter, W. C. Strickland, E. J. Garnett Jr., journeymen, W. H. Adams, welder, A. E. Meacher and H. M. Tobias, helpers.

paigned promises! Examine the salaries and bonuses and expenses and pensions they pass legislation to provide for themselves and compare it with the strangulation by taxation that once they are in office they place upon the laboring class of people.

I am here quoting from the *East Tennessee Labor News*, issued under date of Wednesday, May 10th, 1950 in which they are quoting from one of the most conservative editors in the country (The Gannett Newspapers): "Conservative editor tells doctors they should heal themselves." "You doctors may as well face it and see what you can do to keep yourselves from outright nationalization. Here are some of the accounts against you: For one thing, you have a powerful union. You are ready to prosecute the herb dealer, but let your own malefactors continue at work. You appear to be reluctant to admit more than a limited quota to your profession each year. You tend to specialize and thus lose the intimate touch which your old general practitioner had. As a group you have done nothing to encourage the spread of medicine to less favored spots. There is widespread discontent with the price of drugs and a feeling that you and the druggist cooperate too freely." This substantiates some of my previous statements and you can very easily determine the truth of these statements for your-

selves by your own daily experiences. That there is a monopoly and/or a combine on the part of the physicians, pharmacists, and hospitals is only too obvious to those of labor, who due to their own ignorance (and I use this word because of the inadequate information which we received in our educational system which is controlled), to employ from time to time. Were real knowledge given all of the people freely and fully and the physician compelled by law to give up the use of Latin and compelled by law to use English to write his prescriptions and make his diagnosis, it would then not be long until every man would be his own physician and would not have to secure such things by prescription from a druggist when he could secure it at the grocery instead—such as for instance Bicarbonate of Soda in a disguising vehicle or again Oleum Ricini (Castor Oil). Every man under God ought to be his own doctor, lawyer, and priest, and king. This he could be if it were not for the domination by these racketeers of whom I am speaking. God made us to be so. If the truth is given to the people then they shall be free indeed. Then ye shall have life and have it abundantly. So much for this month.

By the time that this copy is read by you, Local No. 760 will have had an election of officers and will be

getting ready to install them. This election is of immense importance to every member, and I hope that the Brothers have taken careful thought before voting. I wish to impress upon the Brothers also that in order to carry out our purposes it is necessary after election that everyone give the elected officers their unreserved support and cooperation. This is your reasonable duty. At the present I do not have available the outcome of the election; therefore it will be next month before I can tell you who the new officers are.

CLARENCE T. CREEKMORE, P. S.

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Second Unit of Plant Now in Operation

L. U. 776, CHARLESTON, S.C.—The accompanying picture shows Plant Hagood's second unit, 22,500 K.W. steam generator recently placed in operation in South Carolina Electric and Gas Company's Steam Generating Station at Charleston.

This plant furnishes current for all lower South Carolina, and ties in with up-state lines to supply the expanding requirements of both industrial and residential consumers.

Construction of a third unit is scheduled to begin this summer, and go into operation in 1951.

We would like to take this opportunity to urge all members of our trade to register, qualifying them to vote in the coming elections, a part of which will be vital to labor.

This is all we have to report at this time, will probably have something for the next issue.

TONI FERRI, P. S.

Tennessee Local Elects Delegates

L. U. 835, JACKSON, TENN.—Here's old P. S. from 835 trying to keep every Brother posted on what's been happening. We elected delegates to the International Convention which will be held in Miami, Florida. The delegates are Nichols, Boone and Carnell. We also elected our officers for the next two years on June 16th. President C. F. Boone, Vice President Bert Hooper, Recording Secretary Harold Oliver, Business Manager and Financial Secretary W. E. Nichols, Treasurer Fred Richardson, Executive Board Members: C. F. Goth and J. W. Goodwin.

On June the 12th we started drawing an increase of 15 cents an hour for our journeyman linemen and electricians from our contractors. We also got an increase for our apprentices, truck drivers and groundmen. Work is slowing up around here as all our big jobs are about completed. The new elected officers wish to thank the membership for the interest shown in the election.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

Cites Social Security As Great Legislation

L. U. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—
(Continued from June issue).

Secondly, I would ask you to read again the article in the May issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL on social security, and think seriously about it. Here was, I believe, the greatest piece of legislation ever conceived for the benefit of all working people of America. Much care and thought and time were given to its framing, and many of the best men of our age had a hand in its development, but there again the deadening hand of government as now practiced would not let it work as it was intended to function and as a result, we shall soon have a lot more older people some 65 years of age, only to find themselves condemned to starvation on the mere pittance they will receive as a social security pension. For shame, these oldsters helped build this great nation and were able and willing to contribute to a sound and workable plan, such as social security really is, but our government would not let them. I hang my head in shame for such seems to be the record in

fact of the great government of these United States of America, whenever the welfare of its citizens has been entrusted to its care. Now what can we do, or what can we say, about this compulsory national health program, that such a government wants to cram down our throats—like it or not? Mr. Charles Ewing, the President's adviser on national health, tells us that we are now spending around six billion dollars a year, as a nation, to keep well. Oh, no, not by any stretch of the imagination it wouldn't look good to the politician?—with its new government employees, each member, a potential vote. But I say above all else, let's keep it *free* for *free* men, in a *free* country, at least for a starter, let's make it a voluntary plan. Now according to Mr. Charles Ewing's statement, we are now spending six billions of dollars as a nation to keep us well; I don't see a thing wrong about that do you, but Mr. Ewing says that is not enough, we ought to spend—well—how much more he doesn't know, but please, give him the power and authority to remedy that situation—just plain gobbledygook, isn't it. We believe that those who can should pay their own way in this life, that includes all of our expenses incident to this life, that's what we as Americans always have done, and expect to do while life lasts.

We as workers are right now protected pretty well by health insurance, either in a group or individual policy. About the only thing that would be beneficial to the average citizen would be to strike the fine print out of some policies now issued and give us a straight-forward understandable policy, stating that when sickness or accident strikes we will take charge of you and yours, get you well again, and back on the job, for that's the business of the medicos and hospitals. All too many policies now issued do not pay on this or that disease and we are so informed usually in fine print in the policy itself. However the medical profession

and the hospitals recognize this defect and some health insurances have gone a long way to improve it, and we may look forward hopefully to a time in the near future when our policies in health insurance will give us complete coverage, for any and all diseases, or accidents, and will say to us in fact, our business is to keep you and yours well and on the job, and for so doing Brother it will cost you, just so many dollars and cents.

The Blue Cross and Blue Shield Health Insurance are making notable strides in this field of general welfare under private enterprise—the American way. Now then so far we see the wealthy able to pay for their own health and doctors and hospital service, which our own common sense tells us is right and proper and American. We see too, that the average citizen now has available to him and his family a source of insurance for health and accident, on and off the job, that will afford him great peace of mind, and very little further to pay out in case of sickness or accident to him and his family and that it is being improved and made better all the time, and any sensible person will avail himself of it at once if he does not now have it.

We believe we have accounted for the great majority of American citizens in the two groups mentioned. However there remains the low income group, and there are of course the indigents and here is where the shoe rubs the most, for because of the plight of these citizens alone, we hear the howl from Washington for compulsory health insurance. However a little thought and study will show us we can take care of these people very well, without Washington's concern about them, for this is purely a state right and duty of our state government to care for the helpless and indigent within its borders, *aside* from the poor Indian who is a national charge, poor soul. So this being a state function let's solve it along those lines.

Remember too, you Brothers who



"Now that we've waited this long for a set, do you think we want to keep it a secret?"

In Wake of the South Amboy Explosion



Southeast corner of boiler room and south wall of turbine room, Jersey Central Power and Light Company.

read this, this is just my own poor contribution to the solution of this problem. Should you have something to offer or criticize, do so by all means, for only so, can America grow and make progress and be strong the right way. So we recognize our responsibility and our duty to these less fortunate citizens, the constitution of this state did just that long ago, and to that end established a state health department to promote the health and well being of our fair state. It established a health officer and nurse in every county of our state, and later in every city of a certain population. So you see we have the groundwork done, and personnel on the job right now, with offices already established, and here let me toss a bouquet, Brothers, these same health officers and doctors and nurses all over the state have certainly done a grand job of it. The average citizen will perhaps never know how much we owe to them and their essential work in promoting a better, healthier place to live and grow our families. My hat's off to them, one and all, keep up the good work. These same health and welfare officers and nurses in each community know very definitely just who is in need of health insurance, and all they lack right now is authority from

our state office to organize them into groups, then ask for competitive bids from the reputable health and accident insurance companies right in that community.

Now you will ask the old question, who is going to pay the premiums on those policies, and the answer is, we the taxpayers are. First, because we are doing it now in hospital and doctors' bills and I figure from my own personal experiences that if the insurance companies will pay the greater portion of those bills we the taxpayers will have more tax money to help more people and aside from the business angle we owe it to our less fortunate Brothers to give them a lift when a lift is needed, that's Americanism too, isn't it? It would seem therefore, just good business, for our counties and cities to see to it that, these folks have health and accident insurance provided for them. Why not, the law now says to any employer of more than five persons, you must carry hazard insurance on them, or else. The public property of every nature is kept insured, against the hazards of fire and wind and hail and flood, but when it comes to poor human souls, that are in need why we just dump them all on what we call charity and forget about them.

But we can take care of them, if we want to, and I believe the time has come when we do.

Now in summing up, I believe I have shown quite clearly that the great plan put forward by our national government for compulsory health insurance is just so much gobbledygook from the politicians and the do-gooders, who are advising our President, and in my conversations with many of my fellow workers, I have yet to find one who approves of their plan. In fact, many resent it, and look upon it as an excuse for government to levy another withholding tax, and strip us further of our personal liberty. But I am sure that the American working man will say to them, not one more red cent for taxes, for anything, we are now carrying all the tax load we can or will carry. Not one liberty or freedom must be filched from us, for this brethren is a mighty serious business, and all citizens should make it their full time job to guard our freedom, for it is a priceless treasure, and once lost, we become slaves.

Now about the news of our Local 953. At present not too much work in this area, just about enough to go around, and keep the slack out.

WALLACE L. RUDD, P. S.

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Photos Show Damage To South Amboy Plant

L. U. 1314, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—You probably heard of the "Munitions Explosion" at South Amboy, New Jersey on May 19, 1950 at 7:26 p.m.

I am enclosing photos showing extensive damage to the four sides of our South Amboy Generating Station. (Half of our members are employed here, the other half being connected with the Raritan River Plant of the Jersey Central Power and Light Company.)

Outage of our plant was limited to two days and five hours by the labors of our local with help from our fellow employees belonging to Locals 1289, 1293, 1298, 1303 and 1309.

H. S. CLAYTON, R. S.

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Cincinnati Utility Workers Get Raise

L. U. 1347, CINCINNATI, OHIO—Hi Brothers. As this is my initial effort as correspondent for our Local 1347 I hope you'll bear with a short resume.

Our Negotiating Committee did a fine job on our contract with the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Co. and deserves the plaudits of all members. Besides a substantial raise in all brackets, a better pension plan, plus three weeks vacation for all employees with 20 years or more of service were agreed upon.

Nickolas Krebs was appointed president to replace Lloyd L. Rudy when Rudy was advanced to a supervisory position and all his friends wish him success in his new job.

At the April meeting a moment of silent reverence was asked by president Nick Krebs for Brother Freddy Fessler, recently deceased.

William Richmond, chairman of entertainment has arranged for the local's third annual picnic at Strykers Grove, June tenth. As usual there will be free rides and refreshments for the kiddies and all facilities for family picnics, games and dancing.

Our June ninth meeting was the second consecutive meeting to observe a moment of silent reverence called for recent deceased members. The Brothers' names in this instance were Dan McCarty and John Vaccariello, both of whom passed away since our May meeting.

A committee was appointed to represent Local 1347 in the central labor meetings each month and Mr. James O'Dell was elected to be our delegate to the progress meeting, Roanoke, Virginia, July 22, 1950.

On June 10, our local held its third annual picnic and as usual, thanks to our tireless Picnic Committee and the various officers, it was a great success in every way despite threatening rain in the morning. The day was beautiful and the weather proved to be perfect for such an event. Stricker's Grove proved to be a beauty spot to match the weather and add to the day's enjoyment. Pony rides, ice cream, drinks and movies were all free for the kiddies. The movies were loaned to us through the good graces of Fred Rauch, vice president, Industrial Relations Department of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company. The gasping sigh of a freshly-emptied half barrel was a common sound throughout the day and far into the night. Merchandise was won frequently on the various wheels of chance, your correspondent being the winner of one beautiful electric clock. A television set was the main door prize, plus various other prizes and Bingo for those who love to make rows with matching cardboard discs.

A blanket invitation by Business Agent Bill Marksberry, to the supervisory staff of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company was accepted by several supervisors and Cliff Keller was seen to win a new toaster on his first try on the merchandise wheel.

EDGAR AMOS, P. S.

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New Haven Local Makes Journal Bow

L. U. 1370, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—To the best of this writer's knowledge our local has never before contributed to the pages of the JOURNAL, and, during a discussion some of the

Another Damage Scene at South Amboy



Workmen are replacing glass in switchboard. Rear of meter panel can be seen through the broken windows.

Brothers were having recently, mention was made of this fact and hence this letter.

First of all we'd like to blow our horn a bit about the latest agreement we negotiated on May 7 of this year with our employer, the Rockbestos Products Corporation of New Haven, Connecticut. We feel that in the eight short years we have been in existence we have done pretty well here and we'd like to let all the Brothers know just what we have obtained in the way of benefits for our local.

The agreement contains, among other things, clauses calling for seven paid holidays, three weeks vacation for 15 years of service, 15 percent premium for night work, a 37½-hour work week with pay for 40 hours, a \$3000 life insurance policy for all the members without medical examination, strong seniority provisions during layoffs, and a sick benefit plan which entitles all Brothers who are absent because of illness or accident not covered by Workmen's Compensation Insurance to 13 weeks at half pay. Successive periods of disability which are separated from the first period by at least two weeks, and which are unrelated to the prior disability, are considered a new benefit and accordingly are legitimate claims. In addition to the foregoing benefits our contract contains a proviso whereby our employer agrees to contribute overalls, towels, soap, personal time allowance, showers, lockers, coffee periods, and payment for safety shoes. We also believe we have pretty good rates in comparison with factories in this area—the various classifications

ranging from \$1.03 to \$1.69. Promotional opportunities are given due recognition through the medium of a job bid system. Apropos of the wage rates our piecework jobs are given a guaranteed earning power of at least 20 percent above the day rate. All in all, we think we work under a pretty good agreement and not a little of the credit for the gains we have made must go to International Organizer Francis X. Moore who has time and again skillfully guided us through some tough negotiating sessions unscathed. The fact that we haven't as yet had to strike to enforce our demands speaks for itself. The local Negotiating Committee for the past four years has included President Louis Esposito, Vice President Bernard LeMay, and Chairman Justin Manning.

A word about our internal structure; despite the fact that we have not, as yet, been able to get our employer to agree to a union shop, we boast a 100 percent membership and the spirit and harmony is good. The Brothers cooperate very well with the aims and ideals of our officers and are ever ready in their support of any programs which are undertaken. To foster a continuance of this spirit, we sponsor annually a Christmas party late in December and an outing late in August. Needless to say a hearty invitation is extended to all the Brothers of the I.B.E.W. to attend these hoe downs, in the event their itineraries should include New Haven during these periods.

Let's we be accused of trying to better Gabriel on the horn we will stop trumpeting our own virtues,

One Hundred Per Cent Shop in L. A.



Local Union 1449, at the central repair shop of The Pullman Company, Los Angeles, is proud of its record of 100 per cent membership. It is also proud of its record for cooperation with management. If production is any index of satisfied employees and good job relations, then, it can announce a perfect score in this respect, too. It is felt that the efforts to get along have been mutual on both sides, and that the interests of the employer and the employed have been shown to be identical. The understanding and appreciation of this fact has been conducive to the happy situation that now exists.

however, and direct a few paens of praise in another direction—that direction being the remarkable job you, Brother Milne, are doing in editing the JOURNAL. All of our membership agree that the last issue in particular, the one which featured Arizona Power, was excellent. We feel that in a Brotherhood as large as ours the JOURNAL is a marvelous factor in keeping us informed and up-to-date on what is going on in other locals throughout the country and its educational benefits are invaluable.

I could probably ramble on for a few more paragraphs but I believe there is a 500 word limit to JOURNAL correspondence so methinks we'd better sign off. Perhaps we've already exceeded the limit but it is much too late in the evening to begin counting so we'll simply sum up by wishing all the Brothers everywhere the best of everything.

JUSTIN F. MANNING, P. S.

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Baltimore Members Wire Robot Ship

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—Hold this page, Brothers, hold it long enough to read this letter from Local Union No. 1383. For your kind attention, I thank you. Now here is what I want to say as far as good cheerful news is concerned. Some of

the recall letters have been sent out for those who wish to be back at their former line of duty. Inasmuch as the new appropriation is now in effect, we can really go to town. Now, at least until the end of the year, there is no question about that.

Incidentally, right now I want to say a word about that article in the June issue of our JOURNAL, page 44, in regard to the "Electronic Crew Mans Robot Ship." In reading the story over and over again, I cannot find a single word informing the readers as to who did the work on board this ship, EXP-99. It only states at Curtis Bay, Maryland, which is a very grave mistake on the part of the Westinghouse officials, or whoever was responsible for that article appearing in our JOURNAL. The error they made was the fact that no mention was made that the workers who cooperated in the wiring and installation of the electrical equipment were members of Local Union No. 1383, I.B.E.W. Your scribe hopes that all future write-ups, or articles by the manufacturers' representatives, will quote the work was accomplished by members of Local Union No. 1383, I.B.E.W. (Editor's note: Brothers, you send us the stories, then we will not have to rely on anyone else for our information.)

And now our news from the meeting room. At the regular meeting held on June 16th, 1950. The body

has done some splendid work in casting their vote the way they did. Some were satisfied, some were not, but isn't that the natural way for all elections to go? After all, a two-year or a four-year term is not permanent. Let some of the other boys carry some of the responsibilities for a term or two. Your scribe, as retiring president, will have the honor of obligating into office this fine crowd of successful candidates: Brothers Horace Buckley, president; Cornelius Huhn, vice president; Robert L. Walter, recording secretary; Charles J. Isaacson, financial secretary; and Robert L. Bendler, treasurer. The Executive Board Members are: Brothers Claire H. Irwin, Clarence G. James, Jeremiah Ducker, Lester H. Walsky and William J. Kuper. These will comprise our new staff, and bear in mind, Brothers, we are all in this for the same cause so we shall all cooperate together. For the benefit of all the retiring officers, your chairman and members of 1383 take this means of thanking you for your past performance, and you have all shown splendid cooperation. While we become *ex-officio*, we will still come to the meetings to sit on the other side, and don't forget that Article XVIII, Section 18, Page 47 of our Constitution applies to all of us.

RUEBEN SEARS, Pres. and P. S.

• • •

Four-Cent Increase Won at Hanson, Mass.

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—Negotiations for amendments to our contract came to an end and, after a month's delay, the contract has been signed. We are to receive a four-cents-an-hour raise across the board.

Every year when management and our negotiating committee are conferring, the Wheeler Company seems to be about ready for bankruptcy, and then when the contract is signed business either booms or gets back to a normal level. So now we are doing the grand march to a quick tempo. But vacation is near. Two weeks to spend our four cents an hour, that has accumulated.

Sitting back and watching the other fellow doing his work always gives you the thought that he sure has a job that is a snap. Trying it you may find that there's a backache in it. Even the office job that looks so easy can give you a headache.

When this letter reaches us in the JOURNAL vacation will be over and we should bring back to our jobs a refreshment and courage that will last through the year.

"The common tasks are beautiful if we

Have eyes to see their shining ministry."

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

Miami Will Be a Treat

(Continued from page 34)

Its capital is Tallahassee. Its area is 58,560 square miles and its estimated population in 1948 was 2,320,000. Florida's state flower, as might be expected, is the orange blossom and the state motto is the same as appears on our United States coins: "In God We Trust."

As for Miami, Seat of Dade County, one of the most remarkable things about its history has been its growth. Fifty years ago it was little more than a village. As late as 1920 its population was only 29,000. Now it has a permanent population of 200,000 to say nothing of a transient population more than 10 times that big.

There is a legend about Miami's growth that goes like this. The winter of 1894-95 was a bad one in Florida and killed orange groves throughout the central and northern sections of the state, but the orange trees growing along the bank of the tropical Miami River remained unscathed. One of the pioneer settlers of this area was Julia S. Tuttle. She had a small grove of orange trees and a little farm. She had something else too—a natural flair for public relations. She sent some of her orange blossoms to Henry Flagler at Palm Beach which was then the terminus of his East Coast railroad. Flagler became interested and visited Miami, and immediately visualized the chance to push his railway clear to the tip of Florida.

Miami was incorporated the next year when Flagler's railroad reached the banks of the Miami River and he opened up the first hotel in Miami—the Royal Palm. The population that year was 1500. This was the forerunner of things to come.

There is one other interesting little story to be told about Miami which is particularly apropos at this time when we have just so recently been concerned with political skirmishes there. It concerns the Hayes-Tilden presidential contest of 1876. There was a tie in the United States and a tie in Florida—until Dade county could be

Death Claims for June, 1950

L.U.	Name	Amount	L.U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (3)	John A. Ambler	\$1,000.00	99	Thos. F. Larkin	\$1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Dennis Croker	1,000.00	103	John A. Graham	825.00
I. O. (3)	Herman Hoch	1,000.00	103	Robert M. Langell	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Frank Tesar	1,000.00	104	James L. Gallant	1,000.00
I. O. (5)	Walter F. Geisler	1,000.00	104	Patrick Neudale	1,000.00
I. O. (5)	Michael Wolfinger	1,000.00	107	Clark Norton	150.00
I. O. (9)	James A. Fitzgerald	1,000.00	113	Edward P. Fagan	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	Rolla C. Parkinson	1,000.00	122	Eric Hedblom	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	Frank J. Weber	1,000.00	124	Frank Brus	150.00
I. O. (11)	Ernest E. Metz	1,000.00	125	Henry Glen Hershey	1,000.00
I. O. (26)	Wm. A. Thompson	1,000.00	125	Clarence E. Horn	1,000.00
I. O. (46)	Geo. E. Fischer	1,000.00	126	Frank C. Yanni	300.00
I. O. (50)	Frank B. Schmidt	1,000.00	124	Arthur M. Carlson	150.00
I. O. (51)	Harry D. Morgan	1,000.00	134	Geo. J. Miller	1,000.00
I. O. (58)	Wirt P. Eldert	1,000.00	134	John J. O'Brien	825.00
I. O. (58)	Albert W. Goodwill	1,000.00	134	Harold J. Quennan	475.00
I. O. (77)	Roland F. Thomas	1,000.00	134	Wm. G. Shaw	1,000.00
I. O. (100)	Karl Bragdon	1,000.00	141	Clarence H. Armstrong	150.00
I. O. (103)	Bernard McCarthy	1,000.00	177	John W. Schill	1,000.00
I. O. (103)	Mark Ritchie	1,000.00	177	Charles B. Spencer	150.00
I. O. (117)	Richard Walsh	1,000.00	193	Albert F. Leck	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Eugene Marchand	1,000.00	200	Donald L. Williams	300.00
I. O. (134)	Jacob Raciowski	1,000.00	271	Wm. O. Roullier	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	D. P. Slipperley	1,000.00	288	Max Carey	1,000.00
I. O. (143)	Hans Johnson	1,000.00	304	James F. Dutcher	1,000.00
I. O. (150)	David Lee Martin	1,000.00	308	Truitt Earl Riadon	825.00
I. O. (177)	William Montague	1,000.00	309	Wm. H. Andrews	1,000.00
I. O. (180)	H. C. Cope	1,000.00	323	Floyd P. Carpenter	1,000.00
I. O. (195)	Frank Raith	1,000.00	340	Howard E. Guthrie	1,000.00
I. O. (285)	Harvey Allen Archer	1,000.00	347	Charles W. Ralston	1,000.00
I. O. (337)	Robert R. Cunningham	1,000.00	347	Jay R. Clugase	1,000.00
I. O. (405)	Edwin B. Darling	1,000.00	369	Glen H. Wood	1,000.00
I. O. (471)	Alonzo W. Boynton	1,000.00	369	Henry J. Bishop	1,000.00
I. O. (561)	Victor Kennedy	1,000.00	438	Lee Gibson	1,000.00
I. O. (703)	William Ducl	1,000.00	440	Richard Luddy	1,000.00
I. O. (735)	Frank W. Calkin	1,000.00	477	Wm. E. Bushy	1,000.00
I. O. (779)	Eugene M. Golins	1,000.00	483	Ralph C. Terry	1,000.00
I. O. (912)	Frank W. Evans	1,000.00	492	Sherrill H. Greene	1,000.00
I. O. (982)	Benjamin W. Anderson	1,000.00	493	Lorne Edward Mullin	1,000.00
	Geo. C. Cain	1,000.00	494	Lawrence E. Andrews	1,000.00
	Frank M. Williams	1,000.00	503	Paul A. Gentz	1,000.00
	Charles Zimmer	1,000.00	503	Wm. Tannahill	1,000.00
	John Bland	150.00	511	Glen T. Griffith	1,000.00
	Frank Bendle	1,000.00	539	Otis A. Odum	1,000.00
	Albert Brown	825.00	546	Clarence Reisz	1,000.00
	Michael A. Carcavo	1,000.00	561	Kirk M. Jones	475.00
	Abraham Feiger	150.00	569	Robert Baxter	1,000.00
	Joseph Lutz	475.00	584	James C. Reynolds	1,000.00
	Donald McBain	1,000.00	589	Bernard O. Carlee	1,000.00
	Homer Quartullo	1,000.00	602	Theodore Lang	1,000.00
	Frederick W. Schott	1,000.00	604	Russell L. Cannon	1,000.00
	Harold W. Spear	1,000.00	624	Gordon B. Atkins	1,000.00
	John J. Swartz	1,000.00	639	Thomas P. Doss	1,000.00
	Jeikm Teihanuk	1,000.00	659	Edward C. Bennett	1,000.00
	Norman J. Dodson	1,000.00	664	Benjamin Palm	1,000.00
	Fred Frances	1,000.00	676	Francis J. Stevens	650.00
	Dan Bartel	1,000.00	683	Emil P. Beier	825.00
	Ralph A. Mahon	650.00	684	Robert J. Nolan	1,000.00
	Wm. Morrison	1,000.00	708	Carl C. Hossli	1,000.00
	Henry C. Bell	1,000.00	713	Everett E. Thompson	1,000.00
	Paul W. Buehler	1,000.00	734	Louis Meyer	1,000.00
	W. Crossie Pickering	650.00	735	J. Roy Sides	1,000.00
	Carroll P. Carpenter	1,000.00	817	Cecil A. Hamilton	1,000.00
	Samuel E. Young	1,000.00	817	John H. Miller	1,000.00
	Stanley C. Nordwall	1,000.00	817	Philip G. Cowan	1,000.00
	Orville T. Holford	1,000.00	817	Michael J. Doyle	1,000.00
	Charles M. Wylie	1,000.00	842	Thos. P. Gilroy	1,000.00
	Henry L. Dempsey	1,000.00	862	Michael Calenzo	300.00
	Herbert E. Struck	1,000.00	876	M. D. Matthews	475.00
	Geo. E. Stone	1,000.00	910	Irvin I. Hummel	1,000.00
	Jesse B. Granger	1,000.00	940	Dewey B. Merrill	650.00
	John G. Skedd	1,000.00	1142	Wm. F. Stucky	1,000.00
	Gene Amos Cole	475.00	1248	Hubert K. Lee	1,000.00
	Robert Wynd	1,000.00	1392	R. W. Nash	150.00
	Thos. H. C. Donovan	1,000.00	1392	Charles H. Downie	1,000.00
	Bert Foutch	1,000.00	1392	Harry E. Draine, Jr.	300.00
	Wm. H. Stewart	825.00	1393	Carl C. Wagner	475.00
	Wilson S. Enlig	1,000.00	1393	Wm. H. Flynn	475.00
	Clarence J. Nielsen	825.00		Harold G. Overton	1,000.00
	Harold R. Brown	1,000.00			
					\$144,100.00

heard from. The Dade county vote would decide the national election, but news was slow in coming. Weeks went by and still no word.

The nation hung in an agony of suspense. Marse Henry Watterson, publisher of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, wrote, "Where in hell is Dade County?" and nobody had an answer for him.

At last a courier was sent from Tallahassee. On arriving in Miami, the courier found the returns had been turned over to ex-Governor

Gleason to mail. Gleason had gone hunting. Guides finally found him in the wilderness. The election returns were in his pocket. He had forgotten to mail them. Incidentally, before he died, the publisher of the *Courier-Journal* found out where Dade county was. He joined the tens of thousands of other notables who retired to enjoy themselves in Miami.

Well so much for Miami—the rest you must find out for yourself. See you there!

IN MEMORIAM



Prayer for Our Deceased Brothers

Kind God and Father of all, Thou once said that not a sparrow falls from the sky but that Thou hast full knowledge of it. Therefore O Lord, Thou Who knowest and has compassion on the beasts and birds of this world, how great must be Thy mercy for the best-loved of Thy creatures, men. This month, O Lord, many of our Brothers have been called from this life. We pray Thee, deal with them gently and give them everlasting peace and comfort in heaven with Thee. These were working men O Lord, let them find rest from their labors in their Father's home.

And please God be mindful of their loved ones who miss them so much. Death is very hard to bear, but with Thy help and Thy strength, all burdens, all disappointments, all sorrows become lighter and less difficult.

Then we ask of Thee too, Lord, to show Thy wisdom and Thy help to us, their Brothers. Help us to lead good lives and labor well so that when we also shall hear the call of the Dark Angel of Death, we shall not know fear but only the joy of coming home. Amen.

Tobe Maurice, L. U. No. 1

Born September 10, 1892
Initiated October 24, 1947
Died June 1, 1950

George Senf, L. U. No. 1

Born June 24, 1879
Initiated December 17, 1901
Died May 13, 1950

Ralph A. Mahon, L. U. No. 11

Born July 14, 1894
Initiated November 5, 1946
Died May 22, 1950

Paul W. Buehler, L. U. No. 18

Born October 21, 1895
Reinitiated October 16, 1944
Died May 25, 1950

Orville G. Monroe, L. U. No. 18

Born August 19, 1894
Initiated January 7, 1949
Died May 1, 1950

W. C. Pickering, L. U. No. 18

Born June 5, 1895
Reinitiated April 1, 1947
Died May 31, 1950

Charles E. Rogers, L. U. No. 18

Born June 16, 1884
Initiated November 1, 1942
Died May 7, 1950

Stanley Nordwall, L. U. No. 31

Born August 14, 1906
Initiated September 26, 1933
Died May 19, 1950

Harvey Johnson, L. U. No. 41

Born November 13, 1878
Initiated February 29, 1944
Died May, 1950

John O. Oien, L. U. No. 160

Born August 23, 1882
Initiated March 23, 1937 in L.U. 292
Died May 31, 1950

Max Carey, L. U. No. 271

Born December 12, 1903
Initiated October 4, 1937
Died June 6, 1950

William Henry Andrews, Jr.,

L. U. No. 308
Born September 11, 1918
Initiated June 19, 1942
Died May 28, 1950

George L. White, Sr., L. U. No. 309

Born August 13, 1897
Initiated January 3, 1924
Died June 2, 1950

Clifford D. Clark, L. U. No. 310

Born January 13, 1892
Initiated May 4, 1944 in L.U. 79
Died May 19, 1950

Howard E. Guthrie, L. U. No. 323

Born October 23, 1898
Initiated August 2, 1929
Died May 25, 1950

John H. Laughlin, L. U. No. 338

Born March 13, 1899
Initiated February 14, 1922
Died May 4, 1950

Jay B. Clugage, L. U. No. 347

Born November 4, 1890
Initiated November 20, 1926
Died May 30, 1950

Glenn H. Wood, L. U. No. 347

Born April 13, 1894
Initiated March 19, 1941 in L.U. 453
Died May 30, 1950

John H. Waddington, L. U. No. 353

Born September 26, 1901
Initiated August 20, 1940
Died May 12, 1950

Robert I. Blowers, L. U. No. 465

Born August 18, 1924
Initiated January 3, 1950
Died May, 1950

E. F. Brockmeyer, L. U. No. 465

Initiated May 3, 1937
Died May, 1950

J. L. Fairchild, L. U. No. 465

Born September 2, 1879
Initiated July 13, 1949
Died May, 1950

J. J. Ryan, L. U. No. 465

Reinitiated April 2, 1937
Died May, 1950

Russell Lee Cannon, L. U. No. 602

Born February 17, 1920
Initiated November 6, 1942
Died May 17, 1950

Albert W. Mullen, L. U. No. 602

Born June 30, 1920
Initiated April 28, 1950
Died May 11, 1950

J. H. Vincent, L. U. No. 602

Born April 10, 1896
Initiated March 1, 1945 in L.U. 850
Died May 1, 1950

Clyde A. Demaris, L. U. No. 702

Born July 14, 1891
Initiated November 22, 1937
Died May 21, 1950

Arthur Akers, L. U. No. 1031

Born September 2, 1883
Initiated October 1, 1945
Died May 29, 1950

Joseph S. Forest, L. U. No. 1040

Born December 21, 1900
Initiated March 21, 1947
Died June 8, 1950

Kenneth E. Townsend, L. U. No. 1186

Born September 2, 1907
Initiated October 7, 1941 in L.U. 309
Died March 29, 1950

Paul E. Ceylor, L. U. No. 1245

Born October 4, 1921
Initiated January 31, 1950
Died May, 1950

Robert W. Milligan, L. U. No. 1245

Born April 13, 1903
Initiated August 1, 1942 in L.U. 1245
Died May, 1950

William Straubel, L. U. No. 1335

Born July 31, 1895
Initiated December 14, 1942
Died May 27, 1950

D. J. McCarty, L. U. No. 1347

Born December 11, 1893
Initiated January 15, 1948
Died May, 1950

J. J. Vaccariello, L. U. No. 1347

Born September 13, 1903
Initiated April 1, 1946
Died May, 1950

William J. Irwin, L. U. No. 1439

Born July 25, 1894
Initiated February 25, 1946
Died June 2, 1950

Bruno S. Kulinski, L. U. No. 1470

Initiated January 31, 1949
Died June 9, 1950

George Wallace Rosa, L. U. No. 1470

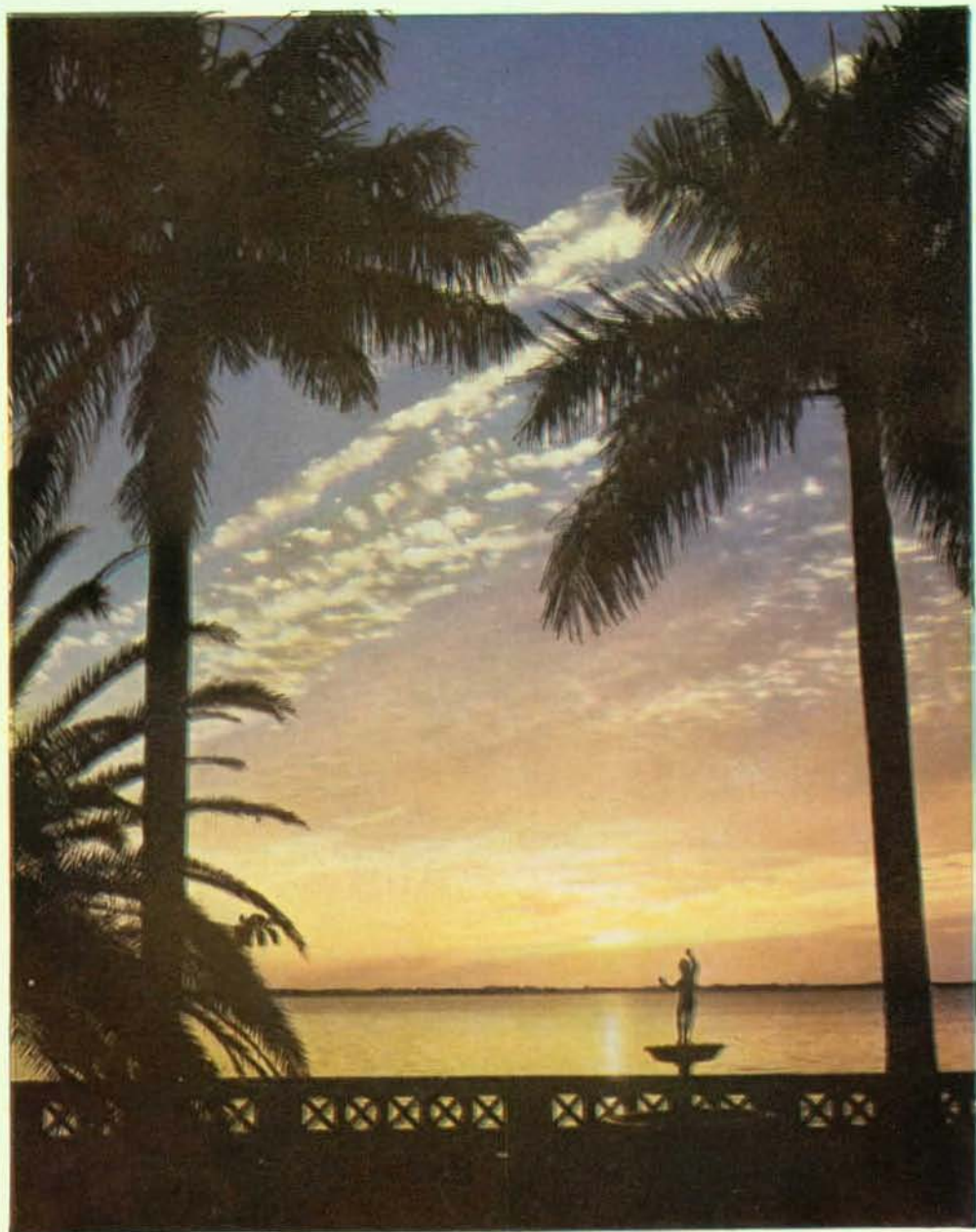
Born August 14, 1896
Initiated April 1, 1949
Died June 24, 1950

A HOT TIP for Electricians



CARELESSNESS CAUSES CALAMITY

Miami... THE MAGIC CITY



Miami, tourist mecca of North America, is one of the most fabulous cities of the New World. The "Magic City", with its broad boulevards and magnificent beaches, combines the rich flavor of the tropics with a bustling metropolitan air. Although famous primarily as a tourist playground, Miami is a famous cultural and commercial center of the great Southeast—the home of large sugar mills, a great citrus fruit industry and vast fisheries. While it has entertained millions of visitors, Miami never has lost the "friendly touch," and delegates to the IBEW Convention can anticipate a warm welcome and a pleasant stay.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

24th Convention OCTOBER 16